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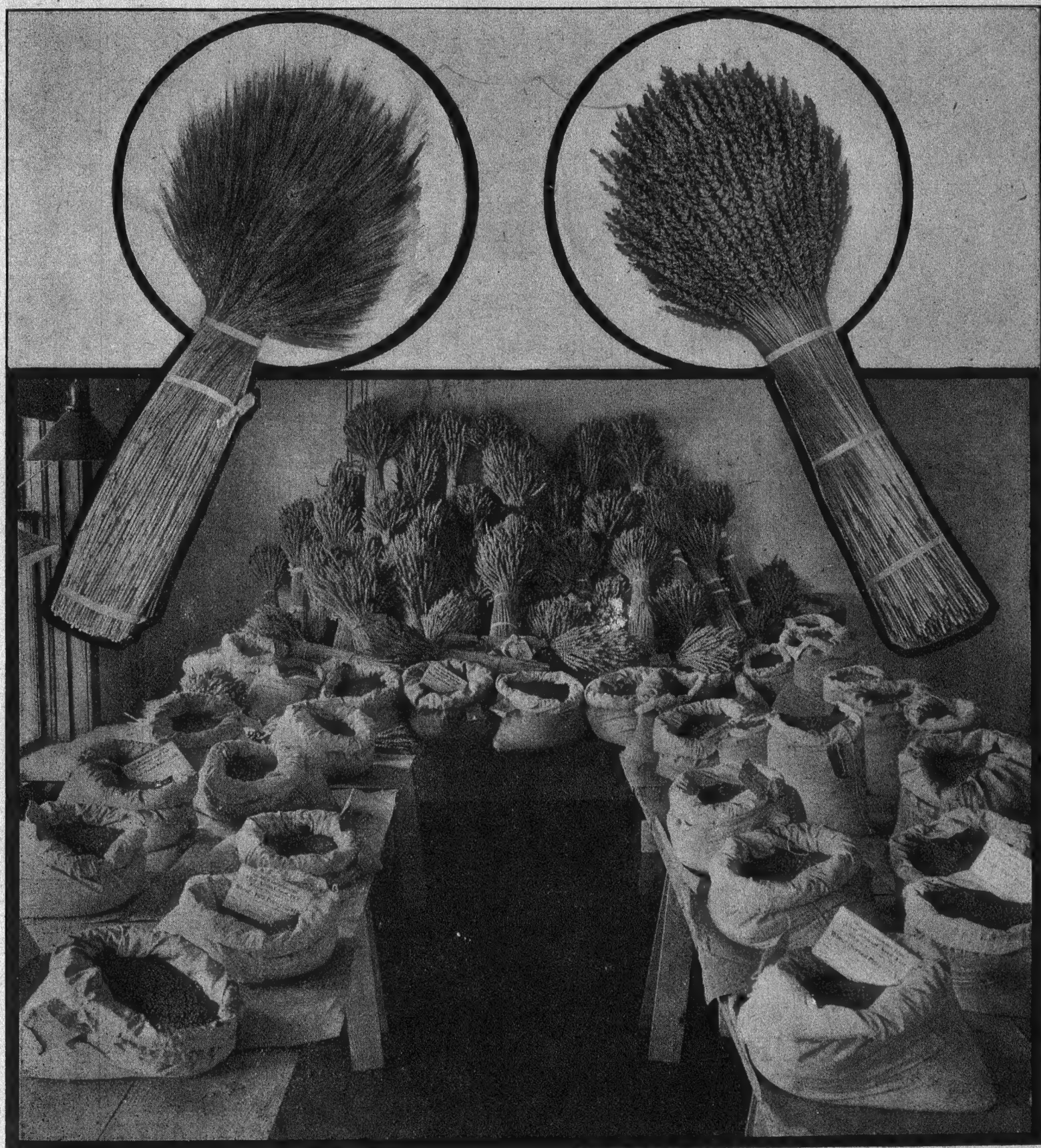
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

November 14, 1917

\$1.50 per Year



A SMALL SECTION OF THE GUIDE SEED FAIR

Circulation over 35,000 weekly



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—16 cents per agate line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Saving Worry

Worry kills more people than sickness. It may be a slow process but it is sure. Your doctor therefore, tells you not to worry. Perhaps he looks upon worry as largely a matter of will power. It is true some people can hypnotise themselves into believing they have nothing to worry over, and others have sufficient will-power to banish the very thought from their minds. The average person, however, will continue to worry so long as the cause of it exists. What is the chief source of this uncomfortable ailment? Money matters? You may realize it in your own case. You have put your savings into oil stock, real estate, or some other optimistic enterprise or speculation, and you are always wondering how it will turn out, and when you will get back what you put into it. If you had been able to put all you saved, for all the years since you earned your first dollar, into government savings you would not be wondering how it was going to turn out. You would have seen your savings grow, not at the ordinary Bank rate of 3 per cent. but 5 per cent. Of course, government Savings Certificates have not always been obtainable. It is a new idea. But why not give the question thought now? Alberta government Savings Certificates have all the advantages of a Savings account at your Bank, with a few additional features to commend them. They pay 5 per cent. and you do not lose interest for one day, whether you withdraw your funds in the middle of the month or not. Savings Certificates **Save**

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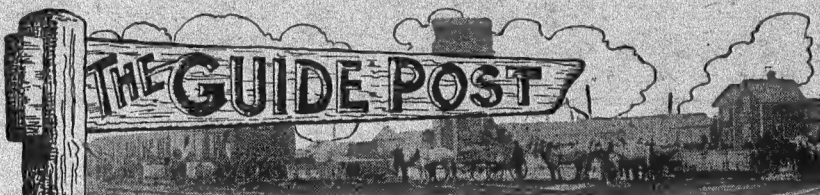
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For a long time we have felt the need of some place in The Guide where we could have a confidential chat with our readers each week. Whenever a member of the staff goes on a trip to the country he finds many people who are interested in how we are getting along, and in how the paper is produced. Many of our friends have the opportunity to call occasionally. We are always glad to see them, to show them over the plant and discuss our plans and problems with them. There are many thousands of our readers, however, with whom we will never have an opportunity to become personally acquainted. The Guide Post will at least give them an opportunity to get acquainted with us. Each week we will have a little talk about The Guide and how it is produced to the men and women in the 35,000 homes into which it goes each week. The Guide Post will also stand as an informal index, which will call attention to the principal features of the issue. Through it, we hope also to make announcements, to refer to contributions that are needed and generally to tell our readers the best way in which they can co-operate with us in making The Guide the biggest and best paper coming to the western farmer.

The Mail Bag department of The Guide is an open forum. It is our policy to give careful attention to all letters received for publication in it and to carefully select these with the object of giving both sides of the questions discussed. Unfortunately, on account of the limitations of space, all of the letters received cannot be published and sometimes we fear that writers of splendid ability may be disappointed in not seeing their contributions appear. The most frequent cause for the non-appearance of letters in the Mail Bag is their length. Unfortunately some splendid writers seem to have no terminal facilities and their letters are frequently longer than feature articles should be. One such letter would monopolize all the space devoted to Mail Bag in one issue. Needless to say it is impossible to give over to one letter space that should be occupied by from six to ten letters. Short, well written contributions of one-half column or less almost always get a place. Brevity is a good virtue for writers to cultivate. As an example of how much can be stated in two inches of space notice the letter from Mr. Douglas in this week's Mail Bag.

The Returned Soldier.—What a world of meaning is packed into those three short words. The phrase means a man who has given up his work, probably a position of responsibility; gone through a long and arduous course of training; spent weeks, months, probably two years or more in the fierce fighting of the battle line; at last, torn

and mangled by a bursting shell or almost killed by suffocating gases, perhaps lying out in the field in the cold and wet for hours before being rescued; then languishing weeks or months in hospitals; and now, no longer fit for service, back in Canada, perhaps wondering what the future has in store for him after all these hideous experiences have depleted his strength and vitality. Many of these men are looking forward to a life on the land and are utilizing their time during convalescence in acquiring knowledge that may be useful to them on the farm. Read about their work in "Swords into Plowshares" in this issue. If you have a place on your farm for one of these men, remember that they are anxious to lend a hand in producing food, so that the men to whom they "threw the torch" may carry on until the big job has been finished.

Some time ago we sent a letter to several Guide readers asking them for suggestions as to how we could improve The Guide. One was of the opinion that the best thing to do would be to drop out all the advertisements. Perhaps there are some who do not realize the important part that advertising plays in making a farm paper a going concern. As a matter of fact the advertiser pays more than the readers for the cost of getting out the paper. If it wasn't for the advertisements in The Guide it could not possibly be put out for less than five or six dollars a year. The Guide takes

Continued on Page 43

CONTRIBUTIONS ON FARM EXPERIENCES INVITED

Every farm is an experimental station, and every farmer an experimentalist. Of course, he does not call himself an experimentalist. The results of his work are summed up under the term "farm experience." One of the chief functions of a farm paper is to make the experiences of the most successful amongst its readers available to all. The columns of The Guide are always open to contributions on every phase of productive agriculture. Contributions on such subjects as seed selection, the growing of corn or other fodder crops, weed eradication, soil cultivation, livestock raising, vegetable and fruit production, or any other branch of farm work are invited. Contributions accepted for publication will be published in the department devoted to the particular line of farming with which they deal. They will be paid for at contributor's rates. One of the most practical ways in which a farmer can encourage greater production of food stuffs is by telling his brother farmers of the methods which have proved successful in his case. All such contributions will be welcomed by The Guide.



THE WRONG and THE RIGHT

WAY

In constructing artificial teeth makes a great difference in your appearance.

Note the change in above face when teeth are properly made. Therefore choose a dentist who has had a wide experience and one who will study your expression and requirements.

You will find it pays to take a trip to Winnipeg and have your work done at—

DR. GLASGOW'S
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Dental Parlors

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where you get the best in any form of dental work, whether it be extracting, filling or replacing lost teeth with or without a plate.

Most approved methods used in eliminating pain and scientific principles applied in the construction of your work.

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Contracting Well Drillers.
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Manufacturers of well drills and supplies, Pumps, Engines, Windmills and supplies, Sand screens, Sand Points and Dynamite. Also power and Hand Washing Machines and Cream Separators.

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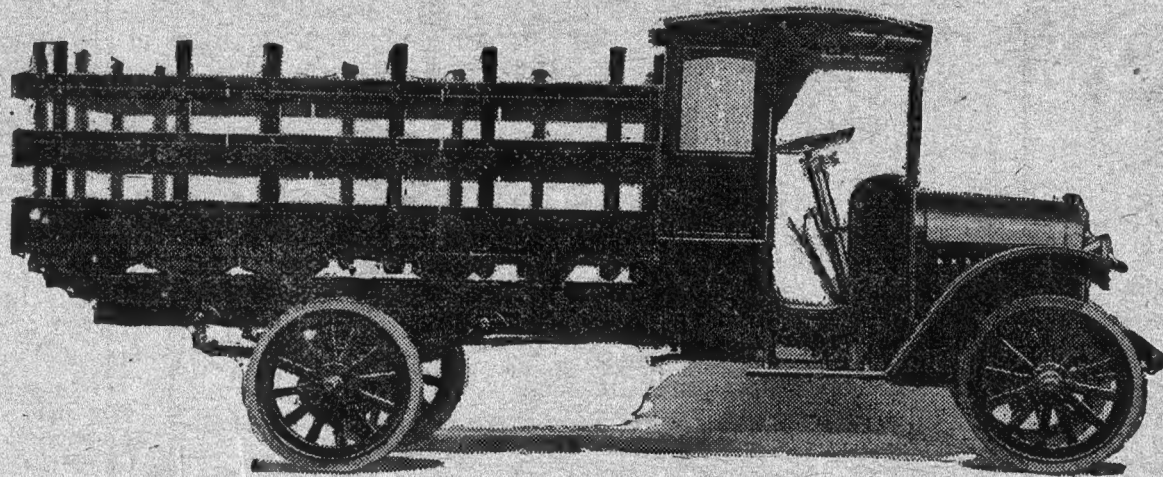
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Mechanical devices to take the place of human hands and muscles—these are vital necessities on the farm today.

The farmer is a manufacturer—a manufacturer of food products.

American farmers, too, are business men, applying efficiency methods.

The world is crying for the products of our fields.

The yield **MUST** be multiplied.

And human labor is becoming more than ever difficult to get.

The efficient, economical, durable Maxwell one-ton truck is doing a splendid part in meeting this emergency.

It is bringing goods from the field—from the barns—from the granaries—to market at a speed our

fathers, with their slow horse-drawn wagons, never dreamed of.

A Maxwell truck covers, in one day, twice the mileage of TWO TEAMS with their two drivers—and does it at the cost of one team.

A Maxwell truck saves **TIME—LABOR—MONEY.**

It increases the yield of a farm and increases, too, the **NET PROFITS** of that farm.

And it is sold at a price that can't be touched by any other motor truck of anything like its mechanical efficiency and economy of operation.

The specifications and measurements of the Maxwell truck equal or surpass any truck sold for \$1,500.

Be sure to inform yourself about the construction of this great vehicle before buying any truck.

No progressive farmer-business man can **AFFORD** to be without a Maxwell truck today.

*Maxwell one-ton chassis \$1235; Chassis with cab and windshield \$1285
Chassis with cab, windshield, and stake gate body \$1355
All prices f. o. b. Windsor*

Write Today for Catalog GG

Maxwell Motor Company of Canada, Limited
Windsor Ontario



The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 14, 1917

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S MANIFESTO

The manifesto issued by Sir Wilfrid Laurier following the announcement of the general election has not altered the political situation. Sir Wilfrid has made perfectly clear his attitude towards the Conscription Act. He expressly states that he prefers the voluntary system which has been abandoned in Great Britain, New Zealand and the United States. Despite the weakness of the recruiting organization in Canada under the voluntary system it is not to be expected that it would be any better under a government headed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Voluntary enlistment in Canada produced a magnificent army which has won undying glory on the battlefields of France and Flanders. But voluntary enlistment in Canada has reached its limit. If our soldiers at the front are to have the support they need it can only be through conscription. The war is daily assuming a more serious aspect. The resources of every one of the allied countries will be taxed to their utmost to save our armies from defeat, and defeat for the Allies means German warships in the St. Lawrence and German rule in Canada. Under such circumstances it is quite in accord with the best principles of democracy that every one should defend the nation to the best of his ability.

With conscription of men must come conscription of wealth and resources. Profiteering must be brought to an end and there must be government control of industries necessary to produce food and war munitions. All this Sir Wilfrid promises in his manifesto, but the Union Government has adopted the same program and we prefer to rely on its promises rather than on those of Sir Wilfrid. Aside from Quebec the very strongest men in the Liberal party are members or are strongly supporting the Union Government. The best brains of the Liberal party aside from Sir Wilfrid himself has joined the Union Government in a determination to bring every resource of the nation to the support of the war. We believe there is a better likelihood of the fulfillment of the Union Government program than there ever has been of any government program in the history of Canada.

Sir Wilfrid in his manifesto promises to remove the war tariff tax imposed in 1915 and also to place agricultural implements on the free list. The Union Government has given no such promise, in fact has made no promises whatever regarding the tariff. It should not be forgotten, however, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was Prime Minister of Canada for 15 years. Before he became Premier he promised most sweeping reductions in the tariff. After he came to office, however, he conveniently forgot his promises and maintained and elaborated the protective system. The tariff reductions promised by Sir Wilfrid are very greatly needed, particularly in Western Canada. It is questionable whether there is any more likelihood of him fulfilling his promises than there is of securing these same reductions from the Union Government. But at the present moment there is something even more important than tariff reductions, and that is to protect our country from the enemy which is thundering at our gates. If profits and incomes are adequately taxed we believe the farmers of the West are willing to forego the fulfillment of their tariff demands during the period of the war if it is necessary. Neither The Grain Growers' Guide, the low tariff men in the Union Government nor the organized farmers of the West need sacrifice any principles what-

ever in supporting the Union Government to the full at this time. Its policy is clear cut and defined, but in the face of a dangerous, unscrupulous and powerful enemy it is no time to divide our forces by internal struggle.

Considering every possibility in the light of a great national crisis, The Grain Growers' Guide believes that the best interests of Canada demand that the Union Government should be supported at the coming election in every possible way.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

In the financial section of this issue appears the particulars of the Victory War Loan. The big campaign to sell war bonds opened on Monday. The government of Canada is asking for \$150,000,000 and as much more as

THE PENALTY OF EXPANSION

We regret that The Guide has not been mailed this week as promptly as is our custom and it is quite possible that we may be a little late next week also. We apologize to our readers for this inconvenience and ask that they will overlook it this time. The delay is due entirely to the fact that we are moving from our old office and printing plant to our handsome new establishment which has just been completed on Vaughan Street, Winnipeg. It takes considerable time to move a big publishing plant and instal expensive new modern machinery. In the course of a few days however, everything will be operating as usual and The Guide will be going out to the subscribers on time again. In our new plant we shall be able to make a bigger and better Guide than we have ever been able to produce in years past and mail it on time every week so that it will reach subscribers not later than Friday or Saturday according to their mail service.

the Canadian people can give. The money is to be used to pay for war supplies for Canada and the Allies and some of it will likely be used to help finance the grain crop this year. The return offered on the new loan is five and one-half per cent., which is a liberal interest rate for war times. The bonds are exempt from all taxation, including income taxes. It is regrettable that the Finance Minister considered this provision necessary for it is not a desirable feature in such an issue. The loan would also have made a stronger appeal to small investors had a smaller bond been available, though the privilege of monthly payments overcomes much of this objection.

This is our fourth domestic War Loan. The closing of the world's money markets has rendered its flotation at home necessary. It is, moreover, undesirable that we should borrow elsewhere when Canada has an unprecedented surplus of wealth. Canadians generally have suffered little materially from the war and large numbers have benefited greatly from a financial standpoint. To such it is a real duty to subscribe all possible to this loan. No sacrifice is asked. An immediate liberal return is promised and those who buy these bonds as an investment are almost certain to secure a considerable increase in their value before they mature. That should be true of the 10 and 20 year bonds at least.

Money is perhaps the first essential in winning a war. We must keep our soldiers armed, equipped and fed with the best that can be bought; we must properly look after their dependants; we should guarantee their children a good education; we should do our best to reinstate in civil life those who have made great physical sacrifices on foreign battlefields for us and we should encourage the maximum production at home in order to consolidate all our forces into the most effective fighting unit. Such are the purposes to which our new loan will be put. There was never so much surplus wealth on the prairies before. The owners of this wealth owe a duty to their

country and fellow citizens overseas to invest every spare cent in Victory Bonds. There should be a prompt and overwhelming response to the new loan and there will be if every Canadian does his duty. The war cannot be prosecuted without this money and on this question there is absolutely no room for anything but absolute national unity.

GUIDE SEED FAIR

One of the finest influences for better farming is the incentive given through competition at a worthy fair. Where men are able to compare the results of their efforts with those of their neighbors a pride in better work is developed, not only in the individual, but in the community. The seed fairs of Western Canada are in this class. The provincial fairs especially are most potential factors in improved agriculture for they offer a reward for painstaking care in cultivation, seed selection and preparation of exhibits. In that class was The Guide seed fair held November 1 and 2 in Winnipeg. Here was gathered in sacks and sheaves of grain much of the best produced among the farmers at over four hundred and twenty places in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where The Guide distributed registered seed of wheat, oats and barley during last winter and spring. It was The Guide's first seed fair, but it fully equalled any of the provincial seed fairs in quality of

exhibits and also in numbers, of wheat at least. It showed there a tremendous interest in registered seed. Dr. Robertson, father of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, who visited it and donated a gold medal to the winner in wheat, said that he had never seen so many samples of wheat of such high quality in one show before. All the provinces were well represented, but Saskatchewan won the largest number of prizes. J. Smith, of Prince Albert, won the \$100 in gold offered for the best wheat, and R. W. Clark, Speers, Sask., had the winning barley and oats. Mr. Clark also won second on wheat and secured \$115 in gold, a larger sum than any other exhibitor.

The work The Guide undertook in awakening interest in better seed and thereby increasing production has been well repaid. Next year should see The Guide's seed fair by far the most outstanding seed fair in Western Canada, for the seed to be distributed next season is the best in the world. The generosity of the United Grain Growers Limited in donating such generous prizes as were paid deserves special commendation for without that help no such success could have been achieved in this first annual seed fair.

MINISTER OF MUNITIONS

The head of the Munitions Board in Canada is Sir Joseph Flavelle, the gentleman famous for his phrase "to hell with profits." Sir Joseph must not be taken seriously as the author of this phrase because he is also the head of the William Davies Co. which has made millions out of bacon since the war began. The government investigation uncovered Sir Joseph as one of the biggest profiteers in Canada. In giving evidence before the royal commission the other day he actually tried to justify the abnormally large profits which he has been taking out of the public and out of the British Government on his bacon contracts. As chairman of the Munitions Board Flavelle is practically Minister of Munitions.

The Union Government has declared that profiteering must be brought to an end. A good place to begin would be with the chairman of the Munitions Board. With his idea of profits it is quite easy to understand that he will permit the munition manufacturers to make vastly larger profits than they are entitled to. The government will be well advised to get rid of Sir Joseph. It will be difficult to convince the public that the government is sincere in its determination to stop the ravages of the profiteers so long as a man with the record of Sir Joseph Flavelle hands out the biggest contracts in Canada.

EDUCATING SOLDIERS

It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the returned soldiers passing through the convalescent hospitals will be able upon their discharge to return to their original occupations and that only 10 per cent. have to be educated to engage in new vocations. It is upon this fact that the policy of the military hospitals commission, regarding the education of returned soldiers, is based. The greater part of its work is not the teaching of new trades, but of seeing that the 90 per cent. do not lose interest in their work during the period of their convalescence. The object is to keep their hand in at their old employments, or to assist them in becoming more proficient in it. The value of this work cannot be over-estimated. Convalescence is a critical time in the life of returned soldiers. During it they are dependent upon the government, and many of them are as a result of their trying experiences on the battle fields in that nervous condition in which there is danger of them losing their ambition and their interest in active work. A short period of each day devoted to their usual occupation goes a great way in assisting them to retain and to stimulate their interest in the active affairs of life. Of those who have to be re-educated to new employments many are so injured that particular movements required in their former occupations are impossible. This interferes to some extent with the inclination of the soldier in selecting a new vocation, though the soldier's inclination and aptitude is followed as closely as possible in the selection of new work. In our complex social system, with its wide division of labor, occupations will be found for most of the returned heroes. In no way can the people better express their appreciation of what the men have risked and suffered than by giving employment to those who need it. Many of the men were actively engaged in agriculture previous to enlisting. Those who are returning are being given the opportunity of increasing their proficiency in the handling of gasoline engines, tractors and other farm machinery, besides receiving instructions in purely agricultural subjects. Their services will be available on the farms upon their discharge

from the convalescent hospitals. We bespeak for them a full measure of consideration on the part of the Western farmers.

CONSERVING FOOD STUFFS

The use of food stuffs for the making of liquors for beverage purposes has been stopped by order-in-council. The restriction, however, appears to apply only to the distilling process. The wholesale destruction of the choicest grain in manufacture of brewed beverages still goes on. While farmers are being exhorted to "produce, produce, produce," hundreds of thousands of bushels of the choicest grain is being deliberately destroyed every year. People are being urged to conserve food stuffs, even to the extent of saving slices and bites, while this wholesale destruction goes on. The glaring inconsistency of the situation is robbing the appeal for greater production and for food conservation of half its force. So long as the government allows this tremendous wastage of grain to continue, it cannot hope for a satisfactory response to its plea for more food. The people are in the mood for assisting to the fullest extent in the solution of the food problem which is facing the nations of the world. They are in no mood, however, for half measures, and the order-in-council forbidding the use of grain in the manufacture of distilled liquors is not even a half measure. The saving of grain effected by it is comparatively insignificant considering the vast amounts that are used in brewing. The time is ripe for a measure that will effectively insure

that no grain will be uselessly destroyed in the making of any kind of beverage whatever. The sooner the government introduces such a measure, the sooner will it see a satisfactory response to the appeal of the food exhorters.

A reduction in the price of hams and bacon of from five to ten cents a pound is reported from Chicago, as a result of the action of the food controller and the Federal Government in the control of packing houses. Similar results may be expected in Canada as a result of the government action in regulating the spread between hog and bacon prices.

The military service authorities have no power to prevent a man from reporting for service if he wishes to do so. Many young Western farmers, it is stated, are not filing exemptions, though in the interests of the nation they should do so. The application of the military service act will require most judicious handling or food production will be seriously curtailed.

If it had not been for the financial support of the Romanoff dynasty by Great Britain the Russian revolution would likely have been consummated shortly after the close of the war with Japan. It never pays in the long run to hinder the progress of democracy.

The long Canadian winter has one advantage that seems to have been overlooked. It cuts the country's gasoline bill nearly in two. The money saved can be invested to advantage in Victory Loan Bonds.



A SUGGESTION TO THE GOVERNMENT

The great retreat of the Russian forces under Grand Duke Nicholas in 1915 entailed a loss of 900,000 prisoners of war. The retreat of the revolutionary army has, it is stated, netted the Germans only about 25,000 prisoners. Either the offensive power of the Germans on the eastern front has been greatly reduced or the confusion in the revolutionary army has been greatly over-estimated.

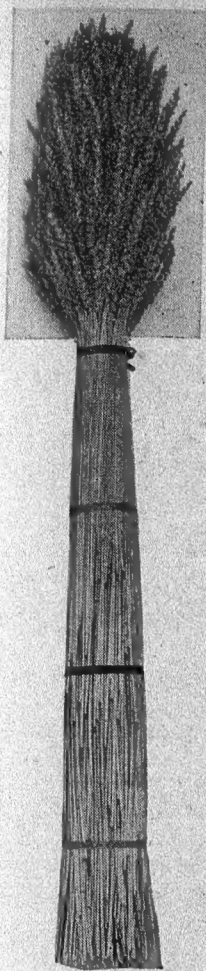
The spread between the prices of live hogs and of bacon is to be regulated. The investigation under way has proved that this cannot be left to the consciences of such prominent laymen as Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., and Mr. Matthews.

Iowa State went dry on October 15 by a popular majority of 35,000. The State has been under statutory prohibition since 1915. The election makes the law a part of the constitution.

It is expected that oleomargarine will be put on the free list very shortly. At the present price of butter there are many families in our cities and towns throughout Canada who find it impossible to use this article of food. The importation of oleomargarine will give them a substitute for butter and should not in any way injure the dairy business.

The Guide Seed Fair

Competition Very Keen---Championships to Saskatchewan



Speaking in Winnipeg a few days ago Dr. James W. Robertson said, "There is now a very short food supply reserve if a crop failure should occur. In 1916 there was a shortage of food stuffs of two billion bushels as compared with the crop of 1915 and the crop of 1917 will not come up to the crop of 1916. There are thirty million less producers on the Allied side, and in Canada there are now one million men less engaged in agricultural production than in 1914."

A few days ago Lord Northcliffe, chairman of the British War Commission to the United States, in placing the food situation before the American people said, "The greatest food experts on both sides of the Atlantic say that there is a world shortage of food. Boys who are enduring the hell of the trenches for our sake cannot hold out if ill fed. The situation which we have to face right now is obvious."

E. B. de Cartier, the Belgian minister at Washington, preparing a statement to place before the American people a few days ago said, "All will be of no avail if there is no food to purchase with the money being

loaned the Belgians or to send to us in the ships that we have. This food must be obtained in America and I am sure I need not attempt to picture the intense anxiety with which the people of Belgium, hovering on the very brink of starvation, look to America for the final decision as to whether they shall live or die. We are confident that America will assure us of life. Moreover the nation has made itself an ally of those which in Europe are fighting to crush Prussian autocracy forever. The effort in which every nation allied against Germany is stretching every nerve, spending every last ounce of strength will succeed or will fail according as to whether these people and their armies have the food needed to maintain their strength and their spirits. America must supply by far the greatest portion of this food."

How To Increase Production

Such are the opinions of the foremost authorities on the world's food situation. Those with keen foresight saw this situation approaching months ago. The Grain Growers' Guide was one of these and it was with this as a prime consideration that it launched a campaign for the distribution of registered seed throughout the three prairie provinces. When there is a serious shortage of labor there are two main ways of increasing cereal crops, i.e., by more thorough cultivation of the land already broken up and by the selection of better seed. Both ways may greatly increase the yield per acre and both can be carried on with a minimum of labor effort. It is difficult at the present time to bring under cultivation any increased acreage, but it is not so difficult to give a little more attention to that already in fair shape and it is comparatively easy to select high class seed. The latter can be done largely at a season when labor is not so scarce.

Had the average yield of wheat in Western Canada been raised two bushels per acre on this year's crop it would have meant \$55,000,000 more to the farmers of these three provinces and over 26,000,000 bushels more for export to Europe. At the rate of consumption in such countries as Belgium it would have meant the feeding of practically five million people more per year (almost the entire population of that country) giving them their usual allowance of flour. The value of such an increase cannot be overestimated at such a critical period as this. Seager Wheeler, who has done more than any man in Canada to improve the yield of grain, said recently that if every seed sown was good pedigree or selected seed the average yield of these provinces would be easily increased by five bushels per acre. He added, "Hence it does not call for a great stretch of imagination to realize what the farmers are losing in seed and I make the statement based on my own experience in seed selection

without any attempt at exaggeration that the present yield could easily be increased by two bushels per acre and in many individual cases considerably more."

Seed to Over 420 Points on the Prairies

During last winter and spring The Grain Growers' Guide distributed to farmers at over four hundred and twenty different points throughout Western Canada selections of the best registered seed which could be obtained in this country. At some places there was only one farmer and at some there was a large number of farmers. All this seed was grown in the prairie provinces under the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and registered by that body. It was guaranteed to be absolutely pure as to variety, free from noxious weed seeds of all kinds, clean, plump and testing at least 95 per cent. germination. No better seed could possibly be found in the world.

At the same time as this seed distribution was announced the United Grain Growers Limited offered \$500 in gold as prizes at a seed fair to be held by The Guide on November 1 and 2 of this year, \$315 of this was for prizes in wheat, \$105 was for prizes in oats and \$80 for prizes in barley. The Guide provided to each person, who secured one or more sacks of seed last spring, full instructions from the leading experts as to the best methods for treating the seed, preparing the plots on which to grow it, cultivating, harvesting, threshing and cleaning it. It also gave assistance to everyone who received seed to become a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and thus secure all the advantages of growing pure registered seed.

The results of this work were well shown last week when The Guide held a Seed Fair and a lot of the best wheat, oats and barley ever grown in

has given as good results as your seed distribution and seed fair. From my experience I think it is remarkable the amount of good grain you got back at the exhibition. The quality of the grain was as good as you would find at any provincial seed fair in the West. The quality of most of the sheaves was much better. I think this improvement in sheaf exhibits is largely due to your explicit instructions."

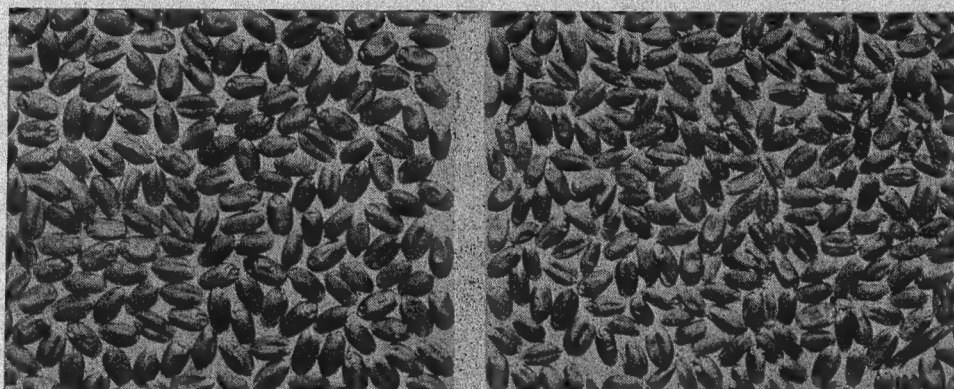
Comparing a sample of the winning wheat shown on this page, grown by J. Smith of Prince Albert with his own Kitchener wheat which won the world's championship a year ago at the International Soil Products Exhibition, Seager Wheeler said, "There is very little to choose between them. The Kitchener may be slightly larger, but a good many judges would be almost in a quandary when they came to place these two wheats and they might pick either. The Marquis (Mr. Smith's) is a little better now in color, but the Kitchener seed is a year old."

It will be noticed that the winning wheat came from Prince Albert in the northern part of Saskatchewan, which is another evidence, if such were needed, that that part of Western Canada can grow the very highest possible grade of wheat that can be produced in the world. Mr. Smith is the winner of the \$100 in gold offered by the United Grain Growers Limited for the best wheat in this competition, and also the winner of the beautiful, inscribed gold medal offered by Dr. James Robertson for the first prize winner. Of the twenty prizes in wheat twelve went to Saskatchewan, five to Manitoba, three to Alberta. For barley all the prizes but one went to Saskatchewan and in oats they were fairly evenly divided between the three provinces.

Dr. Robertson of the Central Advisory Council of the Food Control Board visited the fair. He said, "I have visited a good many seed fairs in all parts of Canada in the last

twenty years but I never yet saw as many samples

Continued on
Page 18



First Prize Wheat at The Guide Seed Fair. Note the uniformity and size of Mr. Smith's Wheat.

No. 1 Northern, as graded by the Inspection Dept. at Winnipeg. Note smaller, slightly shrunken grains and some wild oats.

Western Canada were on exhibition. Each exhibitor was required to forward one-half bushel of wheat and a small sheaf of grain. These were judged together and prizes awarded on the total score of both exhibits.

Competition Was Very Keen

It was apparent from the intense interest taken in this fair that competition would be very keen and The Guide decided to have only some of the very best judges to make the selection. It chose three of the most expert men in Western Canada, Seager Wheeler, thrice winner of the world's championship for registered wheat; George Seals, chief grain inspector for Western Canada and Professor T. Harrison of the Field Husbandry department of the Manitoba Agricultural College. These men spent over two-and-a-half days judging the large number of entries that filled the exhibition hall where the fair was held.

The competition in wheat especially was very keen and the winners in The Guide's Seed Fair have the satisfaction of knowing that they should be able to win in any high class seed fair in Western Canada and some of them in larger shows. They also know they are making a real contribution to the increase of wheat yields and to much needed food production at this critical time. It was the judges' unanimous decision that The Guide Seed Fair compared most favorably with any of the provincial seed fairs in Western Canada and that the competition in wheat was keener than usual at these fairs.

Professor Harrison said after the show, "I have not yet seen any scheme that

Judges at Work at The Guide Seed Fair



Hearts and Hazards

A Love Affair and a Business Deal Get Entangled

By Edwin Baird

PART III.

Gertrude, dressing for a lawn party, paused in her happy employment when the mellow honk of a motor siren floated up to her room from the street below. Eyes shining, she ran to the open windows which gave upon the front yard, and there beheld Henkel coming toward the house.

She hurried thereafter and in less than ten minutes she appeared before him on the veranda. She looked entrancingly well appraised and young and beautiful; and Henkel said so. Here lay a secret of his success with her: he said things which other men merely thought.

It was apparent now, however, that Henkel was in no mood for sustained flattery, and she, observing this, said with a touch of coquettish resentment:

"I don't believe you're the least bit glad to see me. You don't act as if you were."

He smiled at her in a rather haggard fashion. "I'm always glad to see you," he said, with a caressing emphasis on the pronoun. "If I seem a little preoccupied today it's because I—because I'm feeling so blue."

Her liquid eyes filled with sympathy.

"You poor man! I wish I could cheer you up. Hasn't your business deal gone well?"

He wagged his head sadly and again contorted his lips in a smile.

"It's gone too well, I fear. It's gone entirely."

"Then Papa—hasn't invested?"

"No. He wrote to some of my friends in Chicago—at least I think he did—and because they weren't there to vouch for me—" Henkel ended the sentence with a shrug.

"Why, how perfectly unjust! I didn't know Papa could be so narrow." She looked at him compassionately as he sat, sideways, on the veranda railing, gazing moodily down at the hot, dusty street, and she thought how noble and honest he was and how grievously mistreated! "It's a shame," she protested, thinking aloud, "And you've tried so hard to make his fortune!" She took a quick step toward him. "I wish I could help you. Do you suppose I could?"

He looked around at her dismally. "I'm afraid not. At any rate, not unless—"

"Yes?" she encouraged, as he paused.

"Unless what?"

"I was about to suggest that you invest some of your own money—and thereby make a great deal more."

"How I wish I could! But I haven't any money of my own, Mr. Henkel—only a small annuity. I might contrive to get a hundred dollars, or maybe two hundred, and if you'd be willing to accept that—"

"No," he smiled. "It would have to be at least a thousand. But I see you are going out and I'm detaining you." He got to his feet, glancing at his watch. "My car's below and at your disposal. Won't you let me take you to your destination?"

Henkel made that drive a long one and of his time he made profitable use. When Gertrude alighted at the lawn party her mind was busied with a thought which clung therein all afternoon, and which, that evening, attained utterance. Sitting on the veranda with her father and mother she spoke at some length, and since she spoke in a complex way, neither immediately understood her. When finally they perceived her meaning, both stared at her in utter amazement.

"But what on earth," exclaimed her father, "do you want with a thousand dollars cash?"

Gertrude lowered her eyes. She remembered very well what Henkel had told her—"Tell them you want it for a foreign mission society"—but somehow the words stuck in her throat. The silence lengthened. At last without looking up she murmured:

"I want to give it away."

The fading light was kind to Gertrude. Neither of her parents saw that her face was scarlet.

"Give it away to whom, dear?" asked her mother.

"To—to charity," whispered Gertrude, swallowing hard.

"Which charity, dear?"

"The church, I suppose."

"You 'suppose'?" repeated her mother, much puzzled. "Don't you know?"

"Of course I do, Mamma—you see—I only meant—I—I—" Gertrude came to a dead stop. Her fingers were twisting together in her lap and she was gazing at them. Her tongue felt dry. The

thing wasn't developing at all as she had expected.

Another miserable pause ensued. Her father, who had been watching her silently, keenly too, for several minutes, ended it abruptly with a wholly unlooked for question:

"Was Henkel here today?"

Gertrude looked up, then down again, moistened her lips, started to speak, and allowed a nod to suffice.

"Yes, he was here," said Mrs. Sage to her husband. "He took Gertrude motoring."

Mr. Sage bent his gaze upon his daughter; it was a gentle gaze, full of kindly wisdom.

"What did you find to talk about?" he asked.



"Miss Gertrude," reported the maid hesitatingly, "is not at home."

"I—I—we—we didn't go far—only to the Darrows—so of course we didn't talk much about anything—much—" Gertrude, hopelessly entangled, lifted her eyes appealingly and met her father's gaze. And she saw now that he knew.

She contrived, somehow, to get out of her chair, and, covering her face with her hands, she fled to her room.

Sage and his wife exchanged glances through the dusk.

Attaining her room, Gertrude locked the door and flung herself face downward on the bed in a whirlwind of grief. For an indeterminate period she lay here in the darkness, sobbing heartbrokenly. She had no coherent thought—only the confused consciousness that her parents knew she had lied. Several times, indeed, her mind dwelt on Henkel, but this led nowhere. All concern for him was drowned in her own chaotic self-pity. She had lied for him and her parents knew she had lied!

She descended to breakfast next morning only when she knew her father was out of the house. But she could not thus easily avoid him at the evening meal and it was immediately clear to her that she was doomed for an unpleasant period with him. Her mother's demeanor too, throughout the day, had implied he would "have a talk with her" tonight.

His first words, however, when they were alone in the library, were a total surprise:

"Gertrude, Ben Abbott and I had a lengthy chat today about something which I think will interest you. Do you know, I've a great admiration for that young man; he's the most honest person I think I ever knew. He's leaving my employ, by the way, the first of September. Going back to the farm. It'll be a real loss, a real sorrow, too for me." Sage paused to relight his cigar.

Gertrude's perplexity grew. What in the world had Ben Abbott to do with Henkel?

"Is that what you talked about, Dad—his return to the farm?"

"No, said Sage, waving the lighted match to and fro to distinguish it—"we talked about Presley Henkel. For some reason—intuition, maybe—I've had an idea that Ben knew more about this Henkel than he cared to divulge, and I understood his nature well enough to know that he wouldn't divulge it unless coerced through his honesty. So today, just to prove my conviction, I told him I'd decided to invest \$5,000 in Henkel's gasoline scheme. Then he told me what he knew. And what do you suppose he told me?"

"I can't imagine," she murmured, watching her father steadily.

"Why, he told me that one time, when he visited Chicago, Henkel tried to entice him into a wire-trapping game. Perhaps I'd better explain what that means: it's an old time fraud, and when Henkel picked Ben for a sucker—"

"I don't believe a word of it!" she interrupted sharply, and her eyes flashed with anger. "I'll tell you why. Ben Abbott came over here Sunday afternoon to ask me to marry him. He saw there wasn't any hope and just as he was leaving he met Mr. Henkel. I saw them talking together at the gate. Mr. Henkel was coming to see me and Ben knew it, and—there you are! There's not one word of truth in what Ben says. It's nothing but jealousy talking."

"You're mistaken, my girl. I'd stake everything I own on Ben's integrity and I know he's telling the truth. Besides, I've distrusted this Henkel from the start. He claimed to know some wealthy people in Chicago and I wrote to them—"

"And just because they happened to be out of town you decided he was an imposter. Really, Papa, I'm ashamed of you. And, anyway," continued Gertrude, trembling with rage, "you couldn't turn me against him, no matter what you might say. I still believe in him and I shall still continue to see him just as often as I wish." Still quivering and trying to conceal it, she rose and left the room.

Her father sat staring thoughtfully at the rug and drawing on his cigar in deep meditation. He looked up as his wife entered the room.

"You heard, Mother?"

She nodded gravely. Her eyes were very troubled.

"What shall we do, Frank? I'm afraid—"

"You needn't be, Mother. Everything's all right. She won't see him again. I'll arrange that tomorrow."

Toward ten o'clock on the following morning Mr. Presley Henkel sat in his room at the Jefferson Hotel, conversing with a black-haired, furtive-eyed gentleman of quiet persuasion. Perhaps it is more accurate to say that Mr. Henkel reclined, for he was not yet out of bed. While speaking he quaffed languidly of a Scotch highball, and it was to be observed that his present speech bore no resemblance to that which Gertrude Sage was accustomed to hear from his lips:

"Lucky thing you blew in to-day, Blackie. I'm in a nasty stew and it's up to you to thin it. This rich old fink is laying down on me and you've no idea how the game's gummed up. He's got a guy workin' for 'im—a hick named Abbott—who might crab it too, any minute."

"But what's my lay?" queried Blackie, teetering on the hind legs of his chair.

Henkel drained the remainder of his highball and placed the empty glass on a table beside his bed; he then lit a cigarette and inhaled of it liberally.

"Here's the dope—" he started to explain, but the telephone interrupted him. "Answer it Blackie."

Blackie obediently trotted to the telephone, ringing lustily, and unhooked the receiver. "Hello!" said he. "Oh! . . . Oh, yes!" Covering the transmitter with his hand, he whispered over his shoulder to the man in bed: "It's him—our boob. What'll I tell 'im?"

"Tell 'im— No, wait. I'll buzz 'm myself" Henkel sent the bedclothes flying as he sprang lightly to the floor. In another moment he was speaking suavely at the telephone: "Ah, good morning, Mr. Sage! This is an unexpected pleasure. What's that? . . . See you this morning? Delighted, I assure you. I shall come right over, I suppose, Mr. Sage, you—" Henkel stopped and stood listlessly a minute longer, intently. Then, puzzled, he placed the receiver on its hook.

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Swords into Plowshares

Training Returned Soldiers for Farm Occupations

R. D. Colquette

There is something about a battery of coughing, barking, gasoline engines that has a special appeal to the returned soldier. A few weeks ago I called at the Saskatchewan Agricultural College at Saskatoon, and in making a tour of the buildings visited the farm mechanics' department. There I found soldiers in all stages of convalescence, but all very busy. There was not an idle gasoline engine in sight. Out in the yard half-a-dozen men with tractors were performing evolutions, and in the building all sizes and designs from a 40-60 Mogul to a 1 horse power Jack-of-all-Trades were snorting away incessantly. Recently I visited the vocational training department of the military hospital now occupying the old Agricultural College buildings at Winnipeg. There I found the same noise, the same bands of busy soldiers and the same enthusiasm. After seeing them at work, it is easy to understand a news report which states that many returned soldiers are showing a marked preference for the study of gasoline engineering, tractor running, and automobile driving.

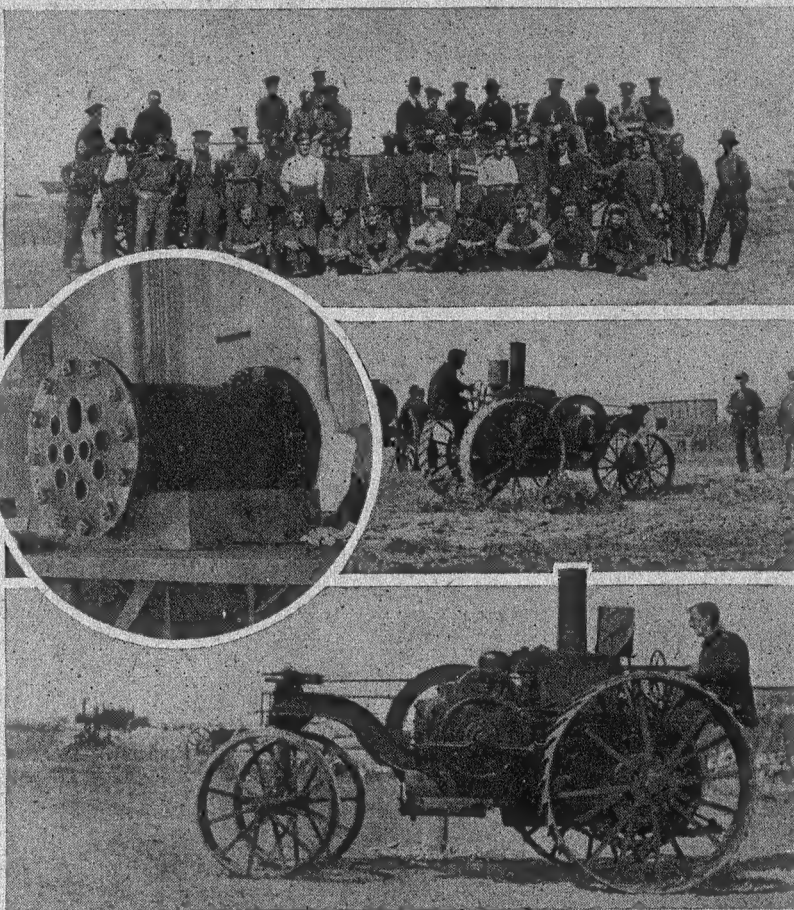
The Course at Saskatoon

The course at the Saskatoon Agricultural College embraces the study of those lines of work which receive attention on the modern farm. Lectures and practical work are given in farm motor mechanics, steam engineering, automobile driving and repairing, poultry keeping, livestock, and field crops. At the summer course about 50 or 60 were in attendance regularly. They put in about five hours a day. The mornings were largely devoted to lecture work, and the afternoons to practical work and demonstrations. In the mechanics' department, Professor Greig was giving a four months' gasoline engine course, to be followed, by those who desired it, with a two months' motor mechanics' course, in which the men specialized in mechanical shop work, babbiting, oxy-acetylene welding and similar lines. The four months' course however fully covers gasoline engine and tractor driving.

Comprehensive Lecture Course

Two distinct types of engines were dealt with, and carried through the complete course of lectures and practical work. A farm motors lecture manual had been designed and this was closely followed. It covered every phase of gasoline engine construction, operation and repairs. The work is divided in the manual into about 20 divisions, comprising such topics as general description, oiling devices, cooling systems, construction of cylinders, correct operation of valves, fly wheels and belt pulleys, clutches, fuel systems, carburetor, ignition and a dozen others. After learning to operate all engines on the testing room floor, a list of questions on the operation of engines has to be answered, and finally the student has to run tractors on trial, being put through the operations of draining the radiator, filling fuel tanks, and lubricators, running on the break test, calculating the amount of water and fuel used, with special attention given to steering exercises and the alignment. Full written reports must be filled out and turned in on all these practical points of engine and tractor operation.

In the practical operation of tractors, the students are put on a competitive basis. This adds zest to the work, and the soldiers enter into it with great spirit. For instance in the steering exercises short pieces of drainage pipe were set on end in rows



Returned Soldiers Getting Ready To Help You in Your Farming Operations
Upper, Returned men attending the Farm Motors Course at the Saskatchewan Agricultural College.
Middle, Lining up a tractor for pulley work. Lower, Going through the steering exercise. Insert, Students work in the steam engineering course showing the principles of boiler making.

about 20 feet apart. The exercise consisted of driving the engine in and around these pieces of pipe, both backwards and forwards, points being allowed according to the quality of the work done, and the amount of time taken. Some of the soldiers soon developed great skill in these steering exercises, and it is safe to say that there is no situation in which a tractor could be placed that they could not get it out of, if such were humanly possible. The exercise in alignment had a direct bearing on the lining up of tractors with threshing and other machines. First the student would back the tractor up to a frame on which a pulley was attached to represent a threshing machine. He would draw it a certain distance, unhitch, turn the tractor

around, and line up with the pulley just as he would with a machine. All the time he would be working against time, receiving points corresponding to his skill. A reference to the group photographed at the top of this page will show how some of these exercises were conducted. The course in tractor driving was concluded by practical experience in tractor plowing in one of the fields of the college farm.

"The increased use of the tractor in farming will open up work for the men who have taken our course," said Professor Greig. "The papers are made out with questions covering every stage and phase of gasoline engineering. When the soldier is through he knows all there is to learn theoretically about gasoline engineering, and has had considerable practice in handling the tractor under ordinary conditions. When he goes out he will have the qualification of knowing a good deal more about gasoline engine running than the ordinary hired man on the farm."

A Course in Steam Engineering

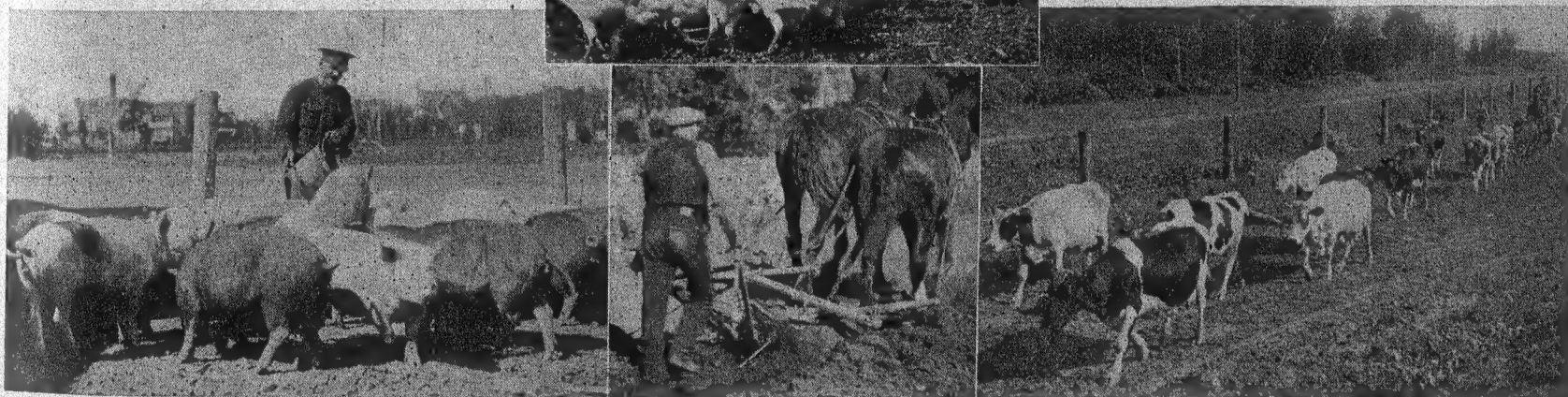
The work at the college included a course in the running of steam engines. Five or six of the men were taking this course, which was designed to make them perfectly familiar with every joint, valve, bearing and attachment of a steam engine. The course included a series of lectures on the theory of the steam engine as well as practical work in setting valves, locating trouble and everything that a good steam engineer should know. Professor Greig hit on a very practical and commonsense idea for giving the men instruction in repair work. He got hold of an old engine that had tumbled over a 30 foot embankment. In rolling down it had become thoroughly dismantled. Practically every attachment had been broken off, including the front wheels. This wreck was transferred to the mechanics' building, and the students in steam engineering set to work to rebuild it. They tightened the joints, put in new flues, and piston rings, attached a new water gauge and injector, fitted on the steering wheel, which required considerable blacksmithing work, and before the course was over had everything fitted up in ship-shape, ready to again go out and do service on the farm.

One of the exercises in this course was the making of a small boiler, which is shown in the upper illustration. A short piece of twelve inch pipe was taken, flanges put on, heads bolted in place, holes made in the ends and flues inserted. When it was completed it successfully stood a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch under test without leaking. One of the exercises for the following class, Professor Greig told me, would be taking this small boiler to pieces and rebuilding it.

Turning Out Automobile Drivers

One of the most important phases of the mechanical work at the college is the course in automobile driving and repairing. Many of the returned men are intensely interested in this kind of work and are taking advantage of the course provided. In order to familiarize them with every part of an automobile, Professor Greig's plan is to buy old cars and strip them, and then put the men to work under competent instructors to rebuild them. New parts are supplied where necessary, and the cars when turned out have considerable service in them. After completing this course, a man is a good practical chauffeur, with a thorough knowledge of auto-

Continued on page 30



Returned Soldiers at work on the Farm of the Old Manitoba Agricultural College. At the top Mr. Walker, in charge of the Poultry Plant.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY MARY P. McCALLUM

He serves his country best
Who lives pure life and doeth right-
eous deed,
And walks straight paths, however
others stray;
And leaves his sons an uttermost be-
quest,
A stainless record, which all men may
read;
This is the better way.

No drop but serves the slowly lifting
tide,
No dew but has an errand to some
flower;
No smallest star but sheds some help-
ful ray,
And man to man, each giving to all the
rest
Makes the firm bulwark of the coun-
try's power,
There is no better way.

WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITY

Municipal elections are only a little more than a month away and yet one does not find men and women greatly concerned about them. True the coming federal election is the centre of attraction. The date, December 17, is so near that of the municipal elections that there is danger that municipal affairs for the next month will not receive the thought and attention that they should. Women as a class have been deprived the right of franchise in the federal elections, but women as a class may participate in municipal elections and affairs on exactly the same terms as men.

Everywhere one hears women express themselves in no uncertain terms as to their dissatisfaction at being deprived of the privilege of franchise in the federal elections. Their dissatisfaction is well grounded. The recent franchise act is a disgrace. However, because women are not permitted to participate in Dominion politics to the extent which they could wish there is no reason for their failure to live up to their opportunities along other lines of political endeavor. The whole municipal field is open to them. Yet nowhere can I discover that women are eagerly entering it. Municipal affairs are such that they should strongly appeal to women. Perhaps the most important place in municipal government where women's influence and work would be welcomed would be on the public school boards. For the past year Saskatoon city has had a woman on its public school board. That woman is Mrs. Ellen Drummond, a woman who is admirably capable of looking at public school affairs from the standpoint of the child, the parent, the teacher, and the ratepayer. One has only to talk to the people of Saskatoon on school affairs for a moment to learn what Mrs. Drummond is doing, and to learn how little thought the people of Saskatoon have of doing without a woman on the public school board. So successful a school trustee is Mrs. Drummond considered that the Equal Franchise League of Saskatoon is seriously contemplating naming a woman as candidate for the collegiate board.

If ever a place called for the work of women, of mothers of children, that place is on the board of trustees for the little one-roomed rural school. There should not be one rural school board in the country without at least one woman member. Has your district a woman school trustee? If not you should be planning to have one this year. Every day that slips past without an effort on your part to bring one out at the coming municipal election makes it more probable that the men will name and elect only men. See your neighbors, men and women, about the matter at once.

Nor is there no place on the municipal council for women. There is an excellent opportunity for women to bring before their councils the matter of public health, of municipal hospitals, nurses and doctors, municipal laundries, creche, cold storage plants, etc. If you have a woman—and all municipalities have—who has thought about these

things and who is willing to work for them on the council try to place her there and give her your support in her demands. There should be a prairie wide movement on foot to place women in those positions which are open to them. This if ever is women's opportunity. The men are going to be so busy in the coming federal campaign that if women do not take municipal affairs in hand they will be neglected. After all municipal government is more closely connected with individuals than any other, and any neglect of it reacts on those individuals to their disadvantage. Whatever else may happen women as a class may not vote in the coming federal elections, but women fail to accept their responsibilities in so far as they fail to bear their burden in municipal affairs.

EVERYDAY MOTHERHOOD

Have you ever, dear woman-mother, looked about your simple home on an unpretentious street, filled with its worn furnishings, its inartistic array of pots and pans, the overflowing, ever-present mending basket, and thought what a commonplace, unsatisfying life you lead?

Such thoughts come into the minds of many women as they go through the common round that makes up the work of a home. Sometimes, too, the thought goes farther—"if only I had kept on with my music I might have been a great musician," or "if I had kept on teaching I might today be a popular educator," or "if I had never married I would be independent, free to do as I willed." Soon that seed of discontent finds its way deep down into the heart of the woman until she can no longer see the blessings and opportunities that are already hers.

Perhaps it is a very commonplace thing to be a mother; every living creature has, or has had one. Yes, looked upon in one way it is very common. But it is also a very great privilege for God to allow mother-women to work with him, shaping, developing, educating these little atoms into quickening, thinking, reasoning men and women. The true mother does not find any of the most commonplace tasks unpleasant for she is actuated by love which is augmented by the Divine love and care that is working through her own.

Is motherhood and its consequent cares commonplace? Ask any public woman who has received the applause, the approbation of the world, but who never felt the kiss of damp baby lips upon her cheek. If she is honest or cares to reveal her heart-secret, she will tell you that she would exchange all the world-glory for a soft, pink bundle of baby sweetness that would some day grow into a whole-some man who would lay his hands upon her shoulders, look down into her eyes, and call her "Mother."

The everyday woman, busy with her everyday work, sometimes forgets her many blessings and opportunities. She reads of the accomplishments of women in the big outside world, and longs to be able to "do something," also. She fails to realize that while brilliancy and praise may satisfy the young, the mellowing years bring the longing for more homely and intimate things. Oh little mother—

woman in your humble home, surrounded by your healthy, happy children, be glad you are as God made you, for you have found the Ideal.

We need the rare, orchid people to lighten up the world's highways, but think how many dismal places there would be if there were no modest-violet, everyday people to brighten and make sweet the by-ways of life's Garden.—Mother's Magazine.

NATIONAL COUNCIL YEAR BOOKS

You will be glad to know that the Year Books of the National Council of Women, including the reports of the annual convention held in Winnipeg in June of this year, are now published and ready for sale. It is hardly necessary to point out that

the National Council of Women is the greatest federation of women and women's clubs in the Dominion of Canada and includes among its affiliated societies the Women Grain Growers of Saskatchewan. This year book is an invaluable source of information to women who are interested in woman's work in the broader sphere of today and should be on every woman's bookshelf. The price of the book is 50 cents and it may be secured from Mrs. R. D. Fairbairn, corresponding secretary, National Council of Women, Continental Life Building, Toronto, Canada.

HOME ECONOMIES

The Secretary of Agriculture of United States writes to the women as follows:

"Clothing is largely an agricultural product and represents the results of labor on the sheep ranges, in cotton fields and in mills and factories. Whenever a useful garment is needlessly discarded, material needed to keep someone warm or dry may be consumed merely to gratify a passing fancy. Women would do well to look upon clothing at this time more particularly from the utilitarian point of view. Leather too, is scarce

and the proper shoeing of armies calls for great supplies of this material. There are only so many pairs of shoes in each hide, and there is a shortage of animals for leather as well as for meat. Anything that can be done to encourage adults or children to take care of their shoes and make them last longer means so much more leather is made available for other purposes."

The leather and paper laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following suggestions:

To save shoes, they should be oiled or greased whenever the leather begins to get hard or dry. They should be brushed and then all the dirt and mud that remains washed off with warm water, the excess water being taken off with a dry

cloth. While the shoes are still wet and warm apply the oil or grease with a swab of wool or flannel. It is best to have the oil or grease about as warm as the hand can bear and it should be rubbed well into the leather, preferably with the palm. If necessary, the oil can be applied to dry leather, but it penetrates better when the latter is wet. After treatment the shoes should be left to dry in a place that is warm—not hot.

"Castor oil is satisfactory for shoes that are to be polished; for plainer footgear, neat's foot, fish oil, or oleine may be substituted. If it is desired to make the shoes and boots more waterproof, beef tallow may be added to any of these substances at the rate of half-a-pound of tallow to a pint of oil. The edge of the sole and the welt should be greased thoroughly. There is no danger of applying too much grease to these parts.

"A simple method of making the soles more durable, pliable, and water resistant, is to swab them occasionally with linseed oil, setting them aside to dry over night.

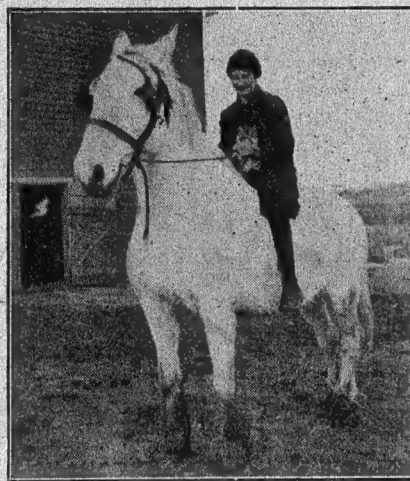
"Many of the common shoe polishes are harmful to leather. All those which contain sulphuric, hydrochloric, or oxalic acids, turpentine, benzine, or other volatile solvents, have a tendency to harden the leather and make it more liable to crack.

"It is poor economy, too, to wear a shoe with the heel badly worn on one side. This throws the shoe out of shape and may soon result in its ruin. It is also likely to cause temporary injury to the foot."

AMERICA'S TRIBUTE

Roberta MacAdams, newly-elected M.P. of Alberta, is a trained nurse. When she is not in the House of Parliament she will be on duty in the Canadian Military Hospital at Orpington. Out of twenty-one candidates for parliament the only one who received as many votes as Miss MacAdams was Captain R. Pearson, "the fighting parson." Alberta's new woman member has had exactly the career which will fit her for her task. She is in active service for her country and she has taken charge of educational and agricultural departments in her province of Alberta. Perhaps this is the first time in the world's history when the profession of caring for suffering human bodies has had a place in public councils.—Woman Citizen.

Every penny saved helps You and your Country.
Every penny spent unnecessarily helps the enemy.
Save your money now; later it may save you.
Some can serve their country by fighting;
Some can serve their country by working;
All can serve their country by saving.



A MANITOBA FARM GIRL
Nellie Langman, Holland, Man., an expert young
horsewoman.



CUTTING OUT THE MIDDLEMAN
Photo on the farm of Jas. E. Brownridge, Stonewall, Man.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR NO. 20

At our coming convention in January one of the most important questions and certainly one of the most vital to the U.F.A. whichever way it goes, will be the proposed increase in the annual membership fee to \$2.00, of which \$1.00 will come to the Central office and \$1.00 will remain with the local.

A question of this kind cannot be left in the hands of the delegates alone and uninstructed by their locals, since the arguments or enthusiasm of the moment might persuade them to vote for the increase while those at home remained unimpressed. If one-half our membership refused to pay the increased fee we would be no better off financially and our influence would be greatly decreased. We must therefore get the voices of our locals beforehand and have their delegates to the convention instructed as to their vote on this question. Another reason for getting the vote of the locals this year is that all membership fees fall due on January 1 of each year, and numerous collections are made before the result of the vote at the convention can be made public, so that to start right your local must take action before or at your annual meeting this year.

For the benefit of new members or those who are not acquainted with Central office affairs, I am dividing this circular into three sections: (a) How the U.F.A. is Financed; (b) The Necessity for Increased Revenue; (c) A Few Reasons Why We Should Have It.

How the U.F.A. is Financed

The membership fee of the U.F.A. is now \$1.00, of which 50 cents stays in the local and 50 cents goes to the Central office. Our membership of 15,000 therefore represents a revenue of \$7,500. This represents the total amount paid direct by the members toward the upkeep of their Central office. As a matter of fact the amount paid by members in recent years has averaged only half of the total receipts, the balance being made up by government grants and donations from The Grain Growers' Grain Company and other sources. I am not proud of this. We may have earned it. We have earned it. But would you like to call down the government in one breath and in the next ask them to pay a good percentage of your operating expenses? Yet that is the position your Central office has been in for years.

In recent years we have secured a few dollars from selling supplies, buttons, etc., at a few cents profit, and also by selling advertising, and this year we secured a small legitimate revenue from hail insurance. In these ways we manage to get from others about as much as is paid in membership dues. Our net revenue therefore will be about \$15,000. Out of this amount the Central office has to provide for rent and equipment of offices, all the printing of literature, stationery, etc., organization and officers' expenses in attending meetings of locals and central board and salaries.

The correspondence with our 15,000 members and locals and the other correspondence (almost equal in volume) which our work entails requires the permanent employment of a secretary and staff of three, increased to four at certain periods. The president also gives practically his whole time to the work. From this you will probably wonder how we manage to give you as good a service as we do. The fact is we hardly know ourselves. We know that a good deal of work is donated to us and we also know that the salaries we pay all round are lower than others pay, and we are not particularly proud of either fact under present circumstances.

To sum up, your Central office is financed by you only to the extent of running expenses without salaries to those who do your work, or you may put it vice versa if you wish. Neither would be of much use without the other. A reduction in either or both could only result in decreased service. The problem therefore is purely one of finance. We have got to that stage where increased cost of labor, material, etc., which affects us as much as anyone else, must be met in some way or we cannot continue the present service let alone improve it.

It is up to you. Do you want more service from your organization or less?

Necessity for Increased Revenue

Under this heading one reason, the increased cost of everything, has already been given. Another is that as the influence of the U.F.A. increases it has to cover a wider field at consequent greater expense. One of the principal reasons the U.F.A. does not get more attention than it does from legislative bodies is that our

lack of money necessitates us trying to do by correspondence what the other fellow is on the spot to prevent and the persona touch wins nearly every time. If the U.F.A. is to work for you in provincial, inter-provincial and dominion fields, you must provide for the reasonable expenses of those who serve you. The supply of men who are willing to serve the farmer at their own expense is not increasing, and you yourselves are no less guilty in this regard than your co-worker in the city. The number of men independent in means who offer themselves for election at your convention is not so great as it was. Your directors get \$2.00 a day and their board when engaged in your work. Perhaps that is not the reason, but it might well be. Have you sometimes felt that you were not getting all the results that you might? It is quite true that you are not. And the reason is that you have not so far provided sufficient funds to maintain an office capable of doing your work as the Central office knows it ought to be done and would like to do it. Did you notice that deducting cash receipts for work done for outside parties, the amount paid out by the U.F.A. for office salaries in 1916 was approximately the same as in 1911? Meanwhile we have doubled the number of our locals and members which means we have at least trebled the routine work. Have you thought of it in that light? Then on top of that you pass 50 or more resolutions at each convention on an equal number of subjects and look for action on each. Has it occurred to you that no one or two men can hope to do justice to such a mass of different problems? Then the dozens of everyday disputes on questions such as transportation, livestock, etc., which have to be argued out in most cases before such bodies as the railway commission where the opposition is represented by their own special legal men and probably by experts who specialize in that one subject alone. Have you stopped to consider how a Central office staff of three or four can do justice to this work, even if we had the money to hire the most efficient help available? President Wilson in reply to a question as to how long it took him to prepare his speeches said it depended how long they were. If his time limit was ten minutes he might work on it two weeks. If the limit was one hour, a few days would do. If there was no limit he could start any time. Think this over and incidentally have it in mind next time you attend a political meeting.

You cannot afford to have your U.F.A. held up to ridicule by your opponents and ours through your representatives presenting to public bodies a subject or request which they are not prepared to back up with an argument based on a knowledge of facts, and such an argument needs concentration and concentration means time. There is a limit to the variety plus the quantity of work that any man can do justice to in the twenty-four hours that constitute his day. That is your problem and ours. It can only be met by improving either the quality or the quantity of the brains you hire into your permanent employ. Either will cost you more. We are once more back to the point where it is up to you to decide whether you prefer to leave things as they are and pay your Central office only 50 cents a year or whether just for one year you will trust us with \$1.00 in order to increase our capacity and give you more service. Remember, if we do not give the service you don't have to pay in 1919, and can again reduce your dues to 50 cents or 25 cents if that is what you value your connection with the U.F.A. at.

Reasons for Increased Revenue

I am afraid that these sections overlap and the argument already covers this paragraph in part, but there are still a few points left. One is more or less personal. Five years ago the Central office closed its year with over \$1,000 of unpaid liabilities. With a total revenue at that time of less than half what it is now and expenses always on the increase that debt was no small problem to face. The debt no longer exists, but the problem of keeping revenue above expenditure is no easier today than then and absorbs a good part of one man's energy not to

mention the effect on his enthusiasm. No man whose heart is honestly in his organization can maintain his maximum efficiency when always met with the bug-bear of restricted financial support in anything he may try to do and this remark applies to any of your officers. You have probably had some experience of the feeling yourself.

One could produce arguments for a good while longer to show how the present penurious system of finance reacts against the U.F.A. and prevents us from doing what we could and would do if we had better support.

The matter really resolves itself into a matter of pure business for each member to figure out for himself. I am not going to attempt to make a list of the things we have done, but I will say we are always giving greater service as circumstances permit and the demands on us from you are always ahead of what we give, but in 10 years you have never yet given consideration to the matter of paying for the increased service. You demand special rates on your seed grain and the U.F.A. gives it to you, and you do not pay for printing, let alone postage and labor. You want the same on cattle and the U.F.A. gives it to you without cost. You instruct us to give you a legal department and you have it free of cost, but you made no financial provision for it. You want improved service in our official circulars and you get it to the extent of 24 circulars instead of 12, which costs \$5.00 per year for each local. (Puzzle, what is the profit to Central office when a local has less than 20 members?). You have demanded improved service in the Alberta page of The Guide, but you expect to get it from your present staff without extra cost. Some even demand the election of independent political candidates by the U.F.A., but do not seem to expect to pay extra for it.

Can we not get away from this idea of expecting everything we desire for 50 cents per year? Can we not realize that service costs money and that U.F.A. service is and always will be the cheapest and best so long as you have efficiency? Can we not get rid of this thought that the farmer does not consider the U.F.A. worth more today than it was 10 years ago? Is it not time that we quit looking for something for nothing? You would not be very proud to be told you were "mean," but the business man, even when friendly to you, secretly laughs at your idea of expecting so much for so little, and the taking up of a collection at your annual convention in order to defray expenses.

The farmer really is not "mean." But there are thousands in this province who want to get all there is to get in this world and who have never yet realized that to obtain the benefit of others' labor and efforts without paying their share or doing part of the work is unjust to themselves as well as others and really makes them an object of charity almost as much as if they were sent a load of coal in the Associated Charities wagon. There is your non-member of the U.F.A. Get after him. And you members. Get to thinking what the U.F.A. has done, is doing and can do if you will get behind it. What is it that prompts you to subscribe more in one year to an organization of which you know comparatively nothing than you have done to the U.F.A. in 10 years? Look at this question of raising the annual membership fee in the U.F.A. to \$2.00 (of which you will retain \$1.00) in the light of comparative values. Is the U.F.A. worth it? You can only answer "yes" or "no." Am I willing to take a chance with the U.F.A. and pay an extra \$1.00 for 1918? Your choice of answer is still the same. What are you going to do about it?

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

Nov. 5, 1917.

The following report has come to hand from John A. Graham, secretary-treasurer of Sexton Creek Local, No. 431:—
"At the last meeting of our local the secretary read to the members a letter of appeal asking for help for the British Red Cross on 'Our Day,' October 18. The members decided to hold a dance and

entertainment, and the sum of \$113.85 was raised for the sick and wounded. We live close down to what they call the imaginary boundary line and we hope before this war ends that the same kind of line will be established between all countries of the world, so all mankind can have liberty and humanity a safe place to live. The more we help the sooner we will bring that condition about. We have had a fine fall for outdoor work and as a result more fall plowing has been done than ever before, and we expect to try and do our share to feed the Allies. We have 52 members and our meetings have been very well attended.

The secretary of Colinton local, J. C. Williamson, reports that the membership of that local has been steadily climbing and at least 90 per cent. of the farmers are now U.F.A. members. They are getting into shape for the winter session, and though their meetings last winter were good, they will not be satisfied this year unless they can say, "bigger and better than ever." They hope soon to have an elevator of the United Grain Growers Limited at that point.

ONTARIO COMPANY DEVELOPING

A most important meeting of the directors of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, was held in the office of the company, Toronto, Friday, October 5. Briefly stated these were as follows:

Manager C. W. Gurney tendered his resignation as manager of the company. In accepting the resignation, to take effect about the middle of the month, the board expressed unanimously by standing vote their high appreciation of the services rendered the company of Mr. Gurney during his term of office. Mr. R. L. Blatchford, who has been in the service of the company for nearly a year, was appointed acting manager to succeed Mr. Gurney.

Local Farmers' Companies

Of late a demand has sprung up in various parts of the province among local farmers' clubs for warehouse or storage facilities. In some cases the local organizations have formed separate companies for this purpose. It was decided that if possible these local companies, where desirable, should become a part of the central company on somewhat the same basis that the local elevators are controlled by the central company in the case of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. In this connection it was decided that as soon as a local community desires storage or other facilities and sells sufficient stock in the United Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ltd., to provide such accommodation that, if after suitable enquiry the directors of the central company deem it advisable, the company should stand willing to undertake the building or purchase of such storage or other equipment. Where the local community desire to manage their own business, the terms and conditions under which this will be done will be subject to agreement between the various parties thereto, save and except that any manager for such enterprise desired by the local community shall first be nominated by the local community and his appointment approved by the directors of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited. This is a most important decision.

Important Committees

At a previous meeting of the board, committees were appointed to investigate the possibility of marketing livestock co-operatively and the seed situation, and invited action on behalf of the dairy farmers of the province in the handling of the cheese industry more directly in the interests of the farmers. Small grants were made to meet the expenses of each of these committees, while holding meetings prior to the annual meeting of the company, so that the committees may be able to present their reports at that meeting.

The lawyer of the company, Mr. Gordon Waldron, reported that the Ontario Government has granted the application of the company for an increase in its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$250,000. Mr. J. J. Morrison and the acting manager were appointed to make arrangements for the sale of the new stock.—Farm and Dairy.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEET

The full board of the association met at the head offices, Farmers' Building, Regina, on Thursday and Friday, November 1-2. All directors and district directors were present, with the exception of Mr. Orchard, of No. 8, who is in Ontario, and Mr. Burton, of No. 14, who failed to make train connections. All the sessions were full of interest and serious work and many questions of policy of the association and of wide public or national interest were deliberated. A few of them are herewith reported.

The fuel situation in Saskatchewan was discussed and the secretary reported thereon, giving especial recognition to those locals who responded their winter's coal requirements, and take summer delivery of a portion of so well to the appeal asking them to which had greatly helped a difficult situation fraught with real peril. The extreme difficulty of securing an adequate supply of hard coal from the U.S. was explained.

All the directors were pleased with the success of Grain Growers' Sunday and are favorable to making it an annual event.

Mr. W. H. Reed, manager of the Winnipeg branch offices of the association was present during a part of one session and explained plans for the extensive expansion of the association's grocery business and outlined the policy to be pursued.

Support Union Government

There was much discussion on matters arising out of the federal political situation and especially as they relate to the interests of agriculture. The wisdom of supporting or opposing Union candidates was carefully deliberated and the need for representation of the organized farmers of Saskatchewan in a war-time parliament was fully demonstrated.

The board was unanimous in its sympathy with the Union government, but there was the keenest criticism of the methods under which the two leading old time political parties have agreed that the union candidates shall be selected. It was the general opinion that if the government is to be a National Union government, Union candidates ought to be selected without regard to their former political allegiance and that nominating conventions ought to be open to all classes and parties and that such conventions should have an absolutely free hand in the selection of Union candidates without regard to the interests of the old time political parties, of which it was stated that their leaders declare that they have been disbanded and are now non-existent.

From information supplied it would appear that under the agreement entered into by Conservative and Liberal leaders, it has been arranged that each nominating convention will be instructed as to the former partizan political stripe of the candidate which it must select and that it had been agreed that in Saskatchewan six constituencies should select Conservative and 10 Liberal Union candidates.

In the discussion on this question it was shown that under this arrangement in case a constituency should see fit to select as Union candidate the man which it considers the best fitted to represent the riding in parliament, if the said candidate fails to have been known as an ardent partizan, either Liberal or Conservative according to the pre-arranged allotment made to the riding in question without its consent, he will be denied recognition by Premier Borden as a government candidate and will be opposed by another Union candidate of the particular partizan allegiance agreed upon, arbitrarily selected by a manipulated convention, given recognition by the premier and elected in spite of popular opinion in the riding. This, if necessary, would be done by the use of the weapon so cleverly designed to meet just such an emergency by the power to allot overseas' soldiers votes not specifically marked for any candidate to the point where they are most needed.

The following resolution was unanimously passed: "Whereas, the formation of a Union government with the main purpose of prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion has at last

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

been accomplished, and whereas, the long delay in bringing this about has been the cause of a great deal of unrest as well as material loss to the nation, and whereas, the system adopted for the selection of federal candidates in Saskatchewan is arbitrary and undemocratic and unfair to all interests except those strictly partizan:

Therefore be it resolved that the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, while pledging its undivided support to the Union government in every possible way in its prosecution of the war, regrets that arrangements should have been made for the selection of Union candidates without giving consideration to the association, and we hereby urge upon our members the prime necessity of attending in large numbers all meetings called for selecting delegates from polls to the nominating conventions and to select delegates who will insure the selection of a proper candidate."

Increased Membership Fee

Dealing with the financial standing of the organization department and the heavy increase of expenditures therein, the secretary reported the contribution by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company to that branch of the association's work of the sum of \$5,000.

The utter inadequacy of the present Central membership fee in the face of the great increase in the cost of carrying on the work was discussed and an increase of the membership fee was shown to be needed. It was decided to place the matter before the district meetings.

The extensive use now made by the Central of leading Saskatchewan daily papers for keeping the work of the association before the public and for the education of it on G.G.A. matters was reviewed. It was shown that the association has a page of its own each week in the Saturday issue of the Regina Daily Post, the Regina Leader and the Saskatoon Star. The board passed a resolution commending this action.

The board pledges its undivided support of both the Greater Production Loan of Saskatchewan and the Federal Victory Loan and has undertaken to especially press upon our people the claims of the latter to their fullest possible support.

The next annual convention will be held in Regina if suitable arrangements can be made.

A resolution fully endorsing a recent article by the secretary in opposition to the proposed increase of railway freight rates and asking that wide publicity be given to it was also passed.

During the closing session a telegram was received from the livestock branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa, asking that a responsible representative be sent to Ottawa to attend a conference on November 7, to deal with the serious need of greater meat production. Vice-president A. G. Hawkes was appointed to represent the association.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

The following are the dates and meeting places of the sixteen district conventions still to be held.
District No. 1, Moose Jaw—Nov. 27-28
District No. 4, Regina—Nov. 20
District No. 5, Wolseley—Dec. 19-20
District No. 6, Saskatoon—Dec. 11-12
District No. 7, Balcarres—Nov. 15-16
District No. 8, Regina—Dec. 19-20
District No. 9, Yorkton—Nov. 31 to Dec. 1
District No. 10, Humboldt—Dec. 6-7
District No. 11, North Battleford—Dec. 4-5
District No. 12, Prince Albert—Dec. 13-14
District No. 13, Wilkie—Dec. 18-19
District No. 16, Rosetown—Dec. 4-5

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF OF THE ALLIES

The following letter relating to the British Empire Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund has just been sent out

from the Central office to each director of the association and as this question will no doubt come up for consideration at the district meetings it will be well for all delegates to make themselves familiar with the details of the fund as set forth below. The letter is as follows:

We are directed by Mr. Musselman to supply you with the following information in regard to the above fund.

The British Empire Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund has been established for the relief of farmers in the devastated regions of France, Belgium, Serbia, Russia and Roumania. The committee, of which the King is patron, and the Duke of Portland, president, began by raising a fund in England, and last year it was decided to put the work on a wider basis, and to include the overseas Dominions.

A Canadian branch of the fund has been established of which Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfred Laurier are honorary presidents, and the Hon. Martin Burrell and Hon. Sidney Fisher members of the executive, with Dr. James W. Robertson as chairman. The Duke of Devonshire, who is patron of the fund, has invited the Lieutenant-Governor of each province to become patron of a committee of his province. F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture, has arranged for the formation of a provincial committee for Saskatchewan, of which Mr. Musselman is a member, and Mr. Maharg, chairman. The provincial committees are to invite the assistance of all existing farmers' organizations, women's institutions, etc., in the formation of local committees.

It is proposed that contributions be in cash or in the form of grain, livestock, and other products which will be sold by the local committees, and the proceeds remitted to their respective provincial headquarters, and that these contributions be made in either January or February next.

Relief has already been sent in the form of seed grain, livestock and agricultural implements and tools, among the contributors being His Majesty the King, who gave six rams from one of the royal flocks, and many noted stock-breeders who have given animals to be sold that the proceeds may be devoted to the fund. What has already been done for the re-conquered portions of France will need to be done also on a greatly extended scale for the present occupied territory in France, Belgium, Russia, Serbia and Roumania when cleared of the enemy. It is evident that preparation for this time cannot be left until the need actually arises, and it is felt that the matter should at once be brought to the attention of our people with a view to enlisting their sympathy.

The French government assumed responsibility for the distribution of each shipment arriving in France. It is expected that the other allied governments will take similar action when the proper time arrives.

A. G. HAWKES

The oldest member of our executive is our vice-president, Allan Gardner Hawkes, of Percival.

He was born in Kent, England, on August 7, 1861, and spent his early life there. In 1886, he and his wife came to Canada and located on their homestead near Broadview, where they are still living. Mr. Hawkes now owns and operates a fine farm consisting of five quarter sections, and is well known as one of the most successful farmers of his district. He and his sons are engaging in mixed farming and they raise a great many fine cattle and horses.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes may well be proud of their fine children consisting of five girls and four boys, ranging in ages from 15 to 30 years. They have one son, age 26 who enlisted over a year ago and is now at the front. They also have one son and two daughters who are married.

In addition to her home duties, Mrs. Hawkes has found time to take a live interest in public affairs and to do much

good work for the Homemakers' club and the ladies' section of the S.G.G.A. She was president of the first Homemakers' club in the province and has occupied a prominent place in the movement ever since.

Mr. Hawkes is a brother of John Hawkes, the librarian who is so well known through his "Facts and Fancies" which are published each week in the Post. He is also a brother of Arthur Hawkes the Toronto journalist.

There are few of us who know much about the conditions which those Saskatchewan pioneers of 1886 had to face; and some of the hardships which Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes experienced in those early days on the prairies would not be readily undertaken by young people today. Mr. Hawkes tells of the time when he had but one team of horses and one of these died and he was unable to secure another horse. However, he was finally able to buy a steer which he worked with his horse, and this constituted the team behind which he and Mrs. Hawkes rode to the neighbors and to town and wherever they went. He thinks it is rather a far cry from such a means of conveyance to the automobiles which are so common today. Mr. Hawkes very well remembers the time when he sold his wheat at 45 cents per bushel and when one bushel of No. 1 hard wheat would not buy a gallon of coal oil.

While Mr. Hawkes did not attend the first organization meeting of our association, which was held in 1901, he was, nevertheless, one of the first workers in our movement. It was only a few weeks after this first organization meeting at Indian Head that a local of our association was organized at his town of Broadview, and Mr. Hawkes has been an enthusiastic Grain Grower ever since. He has been a member of our board of directors for a great many years and was held the office of vice-president for a considerable time. Our association owes much to Mr. Hawkes and those other early pioneers in our movement who have started our organization and carried on its work in the face of great odds and under the greatest difficulties.

Mr. Hawkes has also been on the board of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company from its inception. Under the act incorporating the company the executive of the G.G.A. was constituted the first Board of Directors. Ever since some members of the executive of the farmers' association have been on the board of the Elevator Company. Mr. Hawkes and the other members of the first board felt a great responsibility for the elevator company since the government had left it in their hands, and they had worked very hard to make it a success. Mr. Hawkes has travelled over a large part of our province in his capacity of organizer and he has done some splendid work both for the elevator company and for our association and is still doing good work.

Mr. Hawkes is a large man who radiates good health and good humor, and although 56 years of age he is full of vigor and energy and seems to have many years of usefulness ahead of him yet. He has great faith in our association and believes the day will soon come when it will be much stronger and a more influential organization than it is today. Mr. Hawkes will attend our district conventions at Estevan and Wolseley this year and possibly a number of others. H. H. M.

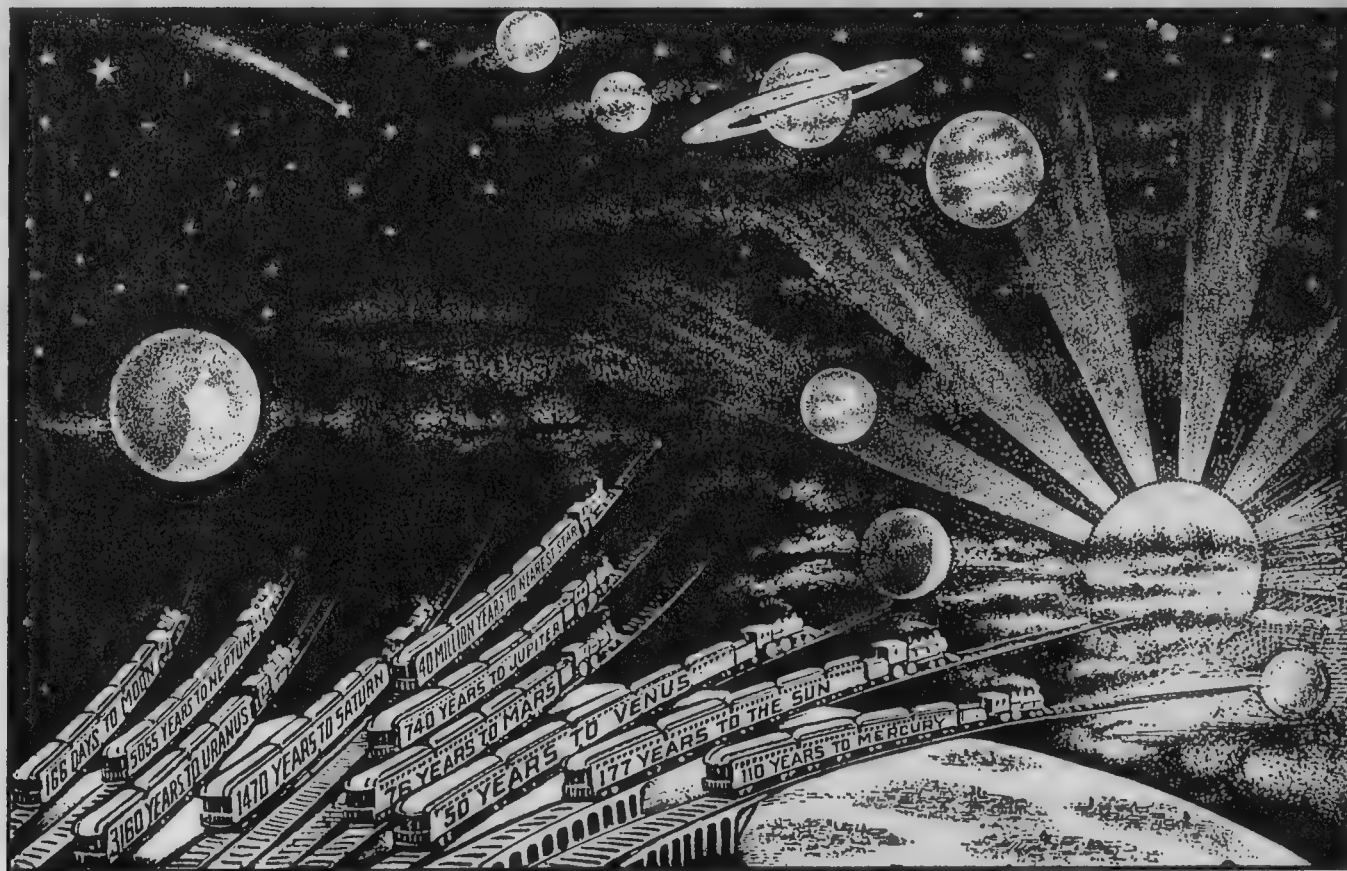
IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, the Board of Directors of the S.G.G.A. has learned with deepest regret of the decease of Thomas Lawrence, of Hanley, Sask., one of our highly-respected pioneer members we hereby extend to the family and relatives of the deceased our sincerest sympathy in their bereavement. And further, we wish to express on behalf of ourselves and the association in general, appreciation of the splendid services which the late Mr. Lawrence rendered to the cause of organized agriculture. During a long period of years he was a prominent figure in our conventions. And he may fairly be said to have been the father of the Association's emergency or fighting fund, to which he was by far the heaviest individual contributor. In the death of Mr. Lawrence the association has lost one of its best and most interested workers.

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

The Children's Encyclopedia

One of the 10,000 Striking Educational Pictures Described



The Space No Man Can Measure! Flying Forty Million Years to the Nearest Star

This picture helps us to realize what our minds can hardly understand—the wonderful size of the universe. Such trains as these, which dash past us almost before we can see them, would take 177 years to travel from the earth to the sun, if there were a railway on which they could travel a mile a minute and never stop; and a train starting from the earth for the nearest star would not arrive for forty million years! The figures on these trains give the time it would take the trains, travelling all the time sixty miles an hour, to reach the planets.

THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT

Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture and President of the United Grain Growers Limited, says:—"It is all you claim for it and more and should be in the home of every family where there are children."

A. E. Mackenzie, Seed Merchant, Brandon, says:—"It is admirably adapted to youth. The subjects dealt with are most essential to the all-round development of a useful life."

W. E. Hay, Superintendent of Schools, Medicine Hat, says:—"I have no hesitation in saying that for the children we have found there is no other work as good."

Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), Winnipeg, says:—"It is full of instruction. High in tone. It has every good quality I can think of in the way of a Children's Encyclopedia."

A. S. Rose, Principal Normal School, Saskatoon, says:—"A most significant triumph in book making from the standpoint of education. It puts the child in the position to stand upon the shoulders of the race."

The Greatest Educational Help

A New Force in the Home and School

The most important thing in the world is the education of the children! The loss of time and money, and the many serious mistakes made, have long weighed upon the minds of educators and of parents. The answer to the vexed problem is one word—**interest!** **The Book of Knowledge** has solved beyond all question or doubt the most urgent problem of the day. The editors—specialists in their different departments, co-operating to one great end—made a careful study of the mind process of the individual child. The results were amazing. **This is the only work which has discovered how to make learning fascinating to growing minds.** Here is the essential and important knowledge of the whole world, written in such simple language that a child can understand it as easily as an adult, and with a charm and lucidity of style and a wealth and variety of pictures which captures the interest from the first page and holds it to the last.

A VERDICT YOU CAN TRUST

W. G. Carpenter, Superintendent of Schools, Edmonton, says:—"To the best of my knowledge it is one of the finest things for children that has ever been published. A most desirable work in any home."

Robert Fletcher, Deputy Minister of Education, Winnipeg, says:—"It is a mine of information. The work ought to form a part of the library of every home in which there are growing children."

Dr. A. M. Scott, Superintendent of Schools, Calgary, says:—"I found it so satisfactory for the children of my own home that it has since been purchased for all the school libraries in the public schools of this city."

A. H. Ball, Deputy Minister, Department of Education, Regina, says:—"It is an excellent work; interesting and informing for both young and old. It satisfies the natural craving of the young mind for knowledge."

Mail Coupon Today for Free Illustrated Book

Containing the following Illustrated Subjects:

The Living Flowers of the Sea, Frontispiece in three colors; The Procession of the Worlds; The Beginning of a Great Bridge; The New Chariots of the Sky; The Great Workshop Down in the River; Along the Panama Canal Zone; The Wonderful Machinery of Our Ears; Plants that Eat Insects; Strange Animals That Eat Ants; The Space No Man Can Measure and others.

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THE GROLIER SOCIETY, The Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg

THE FREE COUPON

THE GROLIER SOCIETY,
The Tribune Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Please mail descriptive book, "The Child and the Book of Knowledge," explaining the use and meaning of the work, with complete answers to the above questions.

Name

G.O.G. 14-17-11.

IMPORTANT DATES

The following meetings are arranged for the next few weeks. Let the various districts and branches concerned note them and prepare to co-operate in making them the best possible:—

Swan River District—Series of meetings beginning with a meeting at Roaring River on Monday evening, November 12.

Dauphin District convention—Wednesday, November 14, 2 p.m. and 8 p.m., at Gilbert Plains.

Macdonald District convention—At Carman on Thursday, November 22, at 3 p.m.

Neepawa District convention—Workers' conference, 10.30 a.m., general meeting at 2 p.m. and Grain Growers' banquet at 7.30 p.m., at Neepawa, Thursday, November 29.

Marquette District convention at Minnedosa, Thursday, December 6, at 2 p.m.

Selkirk District convention at Stonewall, December 6.

Provencher District convention at Central office, Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 12.

NOTA BENE, MANITOBANS

Have you caught on to our winter program plan yet? Our official folder gives the list of weekly topics. They began with the week opening on October 28 and follow on till spring. Material designed to assist in the study of each topic appears on the Manitoba page two weeks in advance. If you can take the course in your branch it will do you good. If you can't, make it a point to take it as an individual, supplementing your personal knowledge on these important topics.

NOTES ON PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Public ownership of natural resources and of public utilities is an ideal that is increasingly finding favor in democratic countries. Several preliminary movements have contributed to this progressive acceptance of the principle.

Antecedent Movements

1.—Trade Unionism.

"Something must first be said here both of the significance and of the force of the great development which has taken place in the bargaining power of labor through trade unions. This gives an influence upon government, not a share in government, but the influence has become one which extends to many sides of the organization of the firm, and it represents a degree of working-class control over private industry which is exceeded only in the co-operative movement.

"There is involved not only a fixing of standards of pay and a jealous watchfulness over every variation from the standard, extending to the minutest details of work, but also such larger questions as the amount of continuous work which may be done by an individual employee, the intervals which must elapse between one shift and another, the number and even the class of men who must be employed in carrying out a piece of work, the manner in which work shall be arranged in a slack period, the proportion of youthful labor to adult labor which may be taken on in a trade, and the methods of procedure which shall be adopted on the occasion of any dispute. All this means a control over the internal organization of a business which gives, though in a limited sphere of administration, many of the results without the form of participation in government."—Macgregor.

2.—Profit Sharing.

"Profit sharing has a history which goes back in England to the year 1829, and England is not only the original home of this system, but it has been also the chief sphere of experiment on these lines. The mark of profit sharing is the allowance of some kind of bonus to employees, paid as a percentage of their wages. The typical case is one in which a certain minimum profit is first allotted to the ordinary capital of the company; after and when this minimum rate is obtained, a part of any additional profits, say a half, is paid to labor and the other part to capital. The payment may be made purely at the discretion of the employer, or it may be an obligation undertaken by him and implied in the wage contract. The essential is that the bonus is paid to the employee simply as an employee and not as a shareholder in the firm. But there may be the intermediate case in which the employer enables his workmen to obtain shares in the firm upon special terms which are open only to his own employees, and thereafter pays dividend in the ordinary way upon these shares.

Schemes of this kind stand between profit sharing and co-partnership.

"Profit sharing alone not only implies the exclusion from government of the employees who benefit by it, but that the payment of a bonus at all may cease, whatever the efficiency of their labor, by faults of administration for which they are not responsible; or even, in the most typical cases, by results of administration which bring the total profit of the firm down to less than that minimum amount which has to be paid to capital before anything is paid to wages."—Macgregor.

3.—Co-partnership.

"A real change is made in the structure of the firm from the working-class point of view by the method of co-partnership. Under this system the employees of a firm become shareholders, either by creating a business whose capital is held by working men, or by obtaining hold of the capital of a private business. It is thus a stronger method than profit sharing, and so far as it goes it overcomes the initial difficulty of modern industrial evolution—the separation between those who employ and those who are employed. In this form of reconstruction England has taken a leading part. It is one of the chief hopes of the economists and social leaders of the period 1830 to 1850 that a transformation might be wrought in the position of the working classes by some development of this system. The economist Babbage made the suggestion in 1832, and Mill gave it a prominent place in his proposals for reform. He hoped that, along with schemes of colonization which might extinguish existing poverty, and of education which would prevent its recurrence, there would be a means of lifting the working classes into a position of authority in industrial affairs, as well of sharing more fully in the proceeds. If the improvement of the people continued he thought there could be little doubt that 'the relation of masters and work-people will be gradually superseded by partnership in one of the two forms; in some cases association of the laborers with the capital; in others, and perhaps finally in all, association of the laborers with themselves; and if mankind continued to improve he thought that the latter or completer result would be dominant. As such associations spread from small beginnings, the workers were to be educated for each new step, and gradually the holders of great capitals would let themselves be bought out by annuities or some similar method, so that 'the existing accumulations of capital might honestly and by a kind of spontaneous process become in the end the joint property of all who participate in their productive employment; a transformation which, thus effected, would be the nearest approach to social justice and the most beneficial ordering of industrial affairs for the universal good which at present it is possible to foresee.'

"It is probable that if the ideals of co-partnership had been more to the front at the beginnings of the great industrial change of last century, there might by now have developed, by the accumulated force of profit and interest, a widely distributed working-class holding in the capital of the country. Even if the movement had begun on a small scale with something approaching a coincidence of workers and shareholders in certain businesses, by the end of a hundred years the capital thus growing would have ramified throughout the industrial system, so that the usual firm of modern times might, through its working-class shareholders, have had a management in close sympathy not simply with its own labor, but with labor as a whole."—Macgregor.

4.—Co-operation.

"The plan of association adopted by the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers, by reason of its equity, its adaptability to co-operative transactions, and its almost immediate success, has become the distinguishing feature in the development of consumers' co-operation since 1844.

"The North of England Co-operative Wholesale Industrial and Provident Society Limited was organized at Manchester in 1864 and the Scottish Wholesale Society in 1868.

"With the progress of the years the wholesale agency of 1863 has become a

wholesale productive agency with its own factories for clothing and boots, and for food and furniture, its own steamships and foreign depots, its creameries, fruit farms, soap works, Ceylon tea estates and printing works. In 1871 the Wholesale opened a branch at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the following year started banking. The Crumpsall Biscuit Factory and the Leicester Boot Factory were purchased in 1873, the London branch established in 1874, a branch at New York was opened in 1876, when the first steamship Plover was bought, and in 1879 and 1881 branches were opened at Rouen and Copenhagen respectively. In 1884 the Bristol depot and a branch at Hamburg were opened. In 1887 the Wholesale began to manufacture its own cocoa and chocolate; in 1894 it opened a branch at Montreal.

"The record of the Scottish Wholesale is equally remarkable. The headquarters are in Glasgow and there are branches in Leith, opened in 1877, for grocery and provisions; at Kilmarnock, opened in 1878, chiefly for agricultural produce; and at Dundee, opened in 1881.

"It was not till 1881 that the Scottish Wholesale started manufactures, and in that year began modestly and with native caution, with shirts and tailoring, adding furniture the following year. Hosiery in 1886, printing in 1887, brushes and clothing in 1890, confectionery and tobacco in 1891, flour in 1894, tweeds and blankets in 1896, soap in 1897, a creamery at Enniskillen in 1898, fish-curing at Aberdeen in 1899, and linen shirts in 1901, mark the progress made in production.

"The Irish Agricultural Organization Society Limited was organized in 1889. The butter sales of the various agricultural societies affiliated to the I.A.O.S. have mounted up in 20 years from £4,363 to £1,897,630, and the total turnover to £2,689,559. Starting with one society in 1889, there are now 880 agricultural societies in Ireland. Three hundred and eighty of these are creameries for the sale of butter; 165 are agricultural and are concerned mainly with the purchase and sale of implements, artificial manures and seeds, aided in this by the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society; 237 are credit societies, i.e., rural banks; and the rest are flax societies, poultry-keepers' societies and miscellaneous industries. One hundred thousand farmers in Ireland were members of co-operative societies in 1910."—Clayton.

Natural Resources

Under this general term we usually include land, minerals, timber, fish, petroleum and water power, possessions which justice requires us to believe were not designed to be corralled and exploited by a few, but to be administered in the interests of the whole populace. Among the greatest evils of modern times are those that have arisen from violation of this principle, from kings and governments alienating to their favorites or to scheming and conscienceless corporations the heritage of the people. When Canada was taken over as a British possession, its resources belonged to the government to be dealt with by them in the best interests of all the people. Today there are hundreds of thousands who are deprived of any share in these national resources, deprived from infancy with scarcely any chance of securing any recognition of their rights, while others at infancy are born into control of vast sections of the original heritage of the people.

Before 1763 the grants of land to the Roman Catholic Church totalled 2,096,754 acres, and the territory granted to the seigneurs, numbering less than 400, was 5,888,716 acres. In 1670 Charles II of England gave to "the Governors and Company of Adventurers Trading into Hudson Bay" exclusive rights in all "lands, countries and territories" adjacent to Hudson Bay. In 1761 a free grant system was introduced in Eastern Canada which between 1796 and 1809 gave 1,457,209 acres into the possession of about 70 persons. Lord Durham in his famous "report" noted that of about 1,700,000 acres in Upper Canada less than 1,600,000 were unappropriated by 1838, and of this 1,600,000 the road reserve amounted to 450,000 acres. This

left 1,200,000 acres of which at that time 500,000 were required to satisfy claims for pledges already given, leaving only 700,000 acres, which the acting surveyor general judged to be for the most part land inferior in position or quality. Up to 1913 Canadian land grants to railway companies totalled 56,052,055 acres. In 1869-70 when the Hudson's Bay Company's regime closed the company received a million and a half in cash and an area of 50,000 acres and in addition two sections in every township. Between the year 1893 and 1912 the company sold 1,953,567 acres for \$15,627,944. To the C.P.R. 25,000,000 acres were given. In 1880 by order-in-council the Dominion government granted 1,328,000 to the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway, etc., etc. The special cases of coal and timber lands given away would make a similar list showing equally shameless robbery of the people in order to enrich politicians, their friends, favorites and descendants, and the Canadian common people of today are paying dearly for it all.

What the "Diggers" Said

There has always been protest against the alienation of the public heritage. The "Diggers" in England in 1649 expressed the fundamental principle in their manifesto. It still applies both to land and to other national resources. These were their words:—

"We whose names are subscribed do in the name of all the poor oppressed people of England declare unto you that call yourselves Lords of Manors and Lords of the Land, that, in regard the King of Righteousness our Maker hath enlightened our hearts so far as to see that the earth was not made purposely for you to be Lords of it, and we to be your slaves, servants and beggars, but it was made to be a common livelihood to all.

"Therefore, we are resolved to be cheated no longer, nor to be held under the slavish fear of you no longer, seeing the earth was made for us as well as for you. And if the common land belong to us likewise. Therefore, we are resolved to try the uttermost in the light of reason to know whether we shall be free men or slaves.

"Therefore, we require and we resolve to take both common land and common woods to be a livelihood for us, and look upon as equal with us, not above us, knowing very well that England, the land of our nativity, is to be a common treasury of livelihood to all, without respect of persons.

"Therefore, take notice, we have demanded it in the name of the commons of England and of all the nations of the world, it being the righteous freedom of the creation."

Right of Way—Some Principles

"The very fact that privately owned railways carry on their privileges of transporting people and their goods by virtue of a license called a charter is evidence in itself that it is performing a public function and is subject to public law.

"Canals, bridges, roads and other artificial means of passage and transportation from one part of the country to another have been made by the sovereign power, and at the public expense, in every civilized state of ancient and modern times. The company may be private, but the work they are to do is a public duty.

"The natural deduction from the foregoing is that the imposts levied under the name of 'tolls' upon common highways and of 'passenger rates' and 'freight rates' on the railways are taxes. As shown, they are in fact a tax of more universal and unevadable incidence than even the national customs dues, because no citizen escapes the immediate effects of transportation rates. The designation of these charges as passenger fares or freight rates makes no difference in their character as taxes for a public service.

"This sovereign power of taxation, which, as well stated by Lewis, is one of the most solemn and weighty prerogatives of government, is thus conferred on a few private individuals, and permits them to use the powers of government, intended for the benefit of all, to take from the public a profit to their own private advantage.

Five Propositions

"1—The railways of a country are the main highways of a country.

"2—There is no source of revenue for a railway other than the rates imposed upon the people for the carrying of their persons and their goods.

"3—This revenue is raised not from

any hidden fountain of wealth within the railway itself, but from the earnings of the people whose labor and money furnish the traffic.

"4—By the division of labor in modern civilized life everyone who earns or spends money contributes directly or indirectly to the cost of transportation, and this cost enters into every article used by every citizen.

"5—The maintenance of a nation's means of communication is a function of sovereignty, and since all the people contribute to their cost, railway rates are a national tax; and in the more highly civilized countries they are the largest element of all forms of taxation."—Biggar.

Public Ownership in Operation

In 1880 there were under government ownership only about 10,000 miles of railway. There is today at least 250,000 miles. It is notable that there has been practically no return to private ownership. Of 23 crown colonies and protectorates administered by Great Britain 18 operate their railways under government ownership. Of the self governing British dominions, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have their railways under government ownership. In India the whole body of railways is essentially a state system.

In Belgium in 1914 there were 2,932 miles of railway, all but 217 of which were owned by the state. The average passenger fare was a shade over seven-tenths of a cent a mile. Belgium has eclipsed both Europe and America for volume of traffic, cheapness of rates, economy of operation, efficiency of service and freedom from accidents.

Switzerland naturalized its railways in 1897 by a referendum vote of two to one. Since that time both passenger and goods rates have been reduced and the service improved.

In Germany in a recent year before the war the state railways yielded a public revenue of three billion marks for other state purposes.

In Japan in 1911 railway profits had reached nearly 21 million yen, and in 1916 were estimated at 31½ million yen.

In India there were in 1914-15 some 35,285 miles of railway. The average passenger rates are two-fifths of a cent per mile and the average freight rates seven-tenths of a cent per ton per mile. In 1910 there were only three fatal accidents, and in 1915 the number killed was 16, or one fatal accident to each 28 million persons travelling.

In South Africa by the Act of Union the railways of the various colonies and states were placed under one administration. Surpluses are devoted to reduction of rates. The railways of Egypt being already government owned, the completion of the Cape-to-Cairo road will put public ownership in practical control of all Africa.

U.G.G. ORGANIZER APPOINTED

Mr. Molyneux was born on an Iowa farm and manager of the Leduc U.F.A. Co-operative Association, has been appointed field organizer for the United Grain Growers in Alberta. The success which attended Mr. Molyneux's activities as manager of the Leduc association has been fully outlined in articles in The Guide dealing with that association's activities. While at Leduc Mr. Molyneux had extensive experience in shipping potatoes co-operatively for his association to the Chicago and other American markets, and also in shipping livestock to Edmonton. His duties there also included the handling of a considerable volume of farmers' supplies for the association.

M. Molyneux was born on an Iowa farm and is a graduate of a business college in Davenport, Iowa. Later he had extensive business experience in the insurance line and was sales manager of the International Correspondence Schools in Eastern Iowa. On removing to Canada, he took up a homestead near Leduc and also engaged in the real estate business in that town. Later he was appointed local agent for the Alberta government telephones. He acted as secretary of the Leduc Agricultural Society in 1911 and 1912 and again this year. When the Leduc U.F.A. was first organized he was appointed secretary, and that day started the Leduc U.F.A. by securing 12 members. His success since then has been signal, with the result that he has received his present appointment and is now working on organization work for the United Grain Growers Limited, his appointment taking effect on October 15.

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F. B. Snyder, Elkhorn, Manitoba, won the car with an estimate of 47,038 kernels—the actual number of kernels in three and one-quarter pounds of No. 1 Northern Wheat being 47,037.

1916-1917 Contest.

H. Avery, Clearwater, Manitoba, won a car with an estimate of 76,406 kernels. Ed. Sedgwick, Tezorton, Sask., won with 76,402; R. Orr, New Norway, Alta., won with 76,400 kernels. Five pounds and seven ounces of No. 1 Northern Wheat were used on this occasion.

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AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, though not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

PATRONIZE YOUR ELEVATOR

Editor, Guide:—That was a good picture in your October 17 number—a sign post; one arm pointing to Private Interests and the lesson: "Every dollar here is a dollar lost to the farmer;" the other arm pointing to Co-operation: "Every dollar of profit belongs to the farmer."

Really the lesson is very simple and easy, and the surprising thing is that the simple lesson needs so much enforcing. Hon. W. Hanna drew a serious picture of what would happen if he were to fix prices of commodities as he ought to do. He said that there is a vast host of men standing between producers and consumers as middlemen, factors, wholesalers, etc., who live by handling and passing on these commodities; that many would be ruined; that he dare not enforce reasonable prices. This is a very remarkable statement of Canadian conditions. These middlemen and factors add no value whatever to the commodities, but they add an enhanced price which is their profit and on which they live sumptuously. It is not too much to say that two-thirds of these middlemen are unnecessary and are actual parasites.

The object of the farmers' elevator companies is to relieve us of unnecessary middlemen and give us freedom. When a member or an officer of a G.G.A. therefore acts as private agent of a capitalist company to turn the farmers' grain away from his own company and his own elevator, he is acting the part of a reactionary, leading farmers back to the old conditions, fastening these unjust conditions on us the more instead of taking the upward, forward, progressive move that aims to free the farmer from the shackles of capitalism and exploitation. When therefore a member or leading officer is also a member of the co-operative company of the province he is a double-dyed traitor to the farmers' cause and interests. When we know, too, that the traitor himself receives a commission on every car he can sell to his private company, we ought to be doubly on our guard against being betrayed.

When farmers formed the local co-operative elevator companies, the distinct understanding behind the action was that we would loyally support our elevator when it was built. In Saskatchewan farmers put down \$7.50 per share and the government advanced the remaining part of each share. Every farmer also signed for the number of acres he had in cultivation, showing what he was likely to grow of exportable grain. Is it not a breach of faith for a farmer not to stand by his elevator? And is not the effort of an "organized" farmer to switch other co-operative farmers' wheat from the farmers' company not only a breach of faith but an immoral act? If there were much in evidence of what I am now condemning, our co-operative elevator company would be in a perilous condition. Happily the districts where these unfaithful conditions prevail are but few, but from what I learn, where farmers are actively unfaithful to "Organization—Co-operation—Education," and I would add Emancipation, the local co-operative elevator has a struggle to succeed.

The government has fixed the price of wheat. Grading, docking and weighing are done outside any company. Where can be any advantage in selling grain to a private concern? Why should we succumb to the smart, smooth tongue of some neighbor or friend or brother farmer, though he be an officer of the local G.G.A., who seeks to seduce us from our allegiance to our organization?

Sask.

OBSERVER.

FIX OTHER PRICES TOO

Editor, Guide:—As to setting the price of wheat, I would like to say a few words

in behalf of the farmer. I have lived in this district since 1912. During that time we have raised two crops, those of 1915 and 1916. In 1914 the government had to help the people over a large part of Alberta. Most of the farmers were in debt, having spent all their money in trying to raise a crop. In 1915 we received on an average of about 75 cents per bushel. In 1916 most of it was sold for about \$1.25 at points along the Goose Lake line. The elevators were blocked early in the season and we could not get cars. A farmer would go to town, in many cases a distance of from 25 to 40 miles, with a load of wheat and could not sell. He would be obliged to stay in town, in some cases four or five days, paying hotel and barn expenses. When he had his crop all hauled and expenses paid he found that he had little left to run on the next year. We made a little money in 1916, paid some of our debts, and now in 1917 we have a crop that will average about five or six bushels an acre. It will not pay the expenses of raising it. Then the government steps in and sets the price, letting everything else soar as high as the manufacturers please, at the same time urging the farmers to raise more wheat.

Has anyone heard any talk of fixing the rich man's income? If a farmer goes to the bank to get money he has to pay eight per cent. If the government would set a fixed price on wheat net to the farmer, and also the price on everything else in proportion, there would be no kick. I have talked with several of the big farmers here and they say they will not sow any wheat if the government sets the price on wheat and not on what the farmer buys.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Youngstown, Alta.

CONSULT FARMERS ON FOOD

Editor, Guide:—It seems that our statesmen have such a narrow outlook they only see the small things and therefore it remains for The Guide and its readers to point out efficient ways and means of production for the Empire's needs. To meet the problem of food shortage the best they seem able to do is to economise our eating or so they advise. To a nation of agricultural producers and exporters it seems like foolishness to talk of saving crusts of bread, pounds of flour and meals of meat. The talk in Canada should be how to make up for taking away the capable farm hands and farmers' sons, leaving the farm unmanned and with inexperienced help. Those who know the conditions know that increased production at any time depends on more power, other things being equal, and even better cultivation is quite as much a question of more power as of knowledge.

According to report the Allied governments have each (excepting Canada) provided for the increase of power on the farms in the supply of tractors for farm work. Why not Canada? Is it that in spite of their apparent "win-the-war" fervour they think more of the interests of Canadian tradesmen and manufacturers and are blind to the real needs of production? We know of thousands of acres of good land unbroken and lying idle on occupied farms; non-productive because the owners have not the necessary power to plow it up and they have not the capital or credit whereby to acquire more power. The farmers have been crying out for a chance to get this power. If we had a government that really cared, the duty would be thrown off machinery and every farmer whose credit was deficient for the purchase of power for production in the shape of machinery or tractors would be able to at least hire the power on the credit of the first crop of the land to be broken.

If the government of Canada would vote as readily for this object as they do for the C.N.R. purchase the job would have an easy road to accomplishment. We fear, however, that it would

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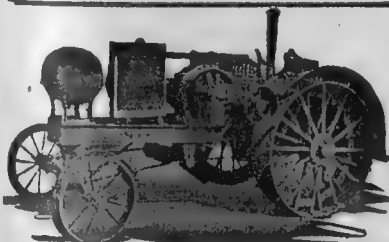
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be a thousand years before a vote of 60 millions for agricultural production would pass without the campaign funds being tipped.

Why not find out from the farmers direct how production can be increased. They are the men who know how many added acres might be tilled and what is necessary to bring it under cultivation. If the situation is serious as regards food the farmer is the man to be consulted, not to be preached at by politicians and city men. To be efficient we should organize for food production.

W. A. CODLING.

Birch Hills, Sask.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

Editor, Guide:—I have been waiting to see if any of our farmers would answer Mr. Woods' explanation, or rather excuse, for setting the price of wheat, in your issue of October 3. In the course of his remarks he says that great numbers of farmers are very sore because it was set. Now Sir, I do not believe there is a farmer in the west who is sore because the price of wheat was set, but I can tell you that there are thousands of them who are sore because the price of nothing else was set. I do not wonder that some people want war, as it is a chance for some to get rich but the only one they pinch is the farmer. He is supposed to pile in and grow stuff to feed not only the army but also the army of little middlemen, besides supporting the baby industries (as per food controller Hanna's letter in the same issue) who demands two prices for wheat you could get from the big middlemen for one.

Had we a government which had courage enough to say to those people "compete or get out of business," it would be much better for everybody concerned. I notice that a farmer who cannot compete gets no help from the government or anyone else. He has got to come through or get out of business.

Wages are another item which the government could control. Three years ago wages were \$35 per month. Now they are \$50 to \$75. The government could set a wage which was right and fine any man paying more on demanding more. They turn out a lot of aliens who are our country's enemies and let them demand any wages they like and the farmers have to pay in order to grow wheat to feed the Allies, also the other crowd—the government's Allies.

D. C. DICKSON.

Wiseton, Sask.

CONSCRIPT VACANT LAND

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of October 24 is a report of the Manitoba food control committee, asking that duties be removed from agricultural implements and automobiles of less value than \$1,000. While these demands are very, very wise and very righteous, how is it that there is an utter absence of any suggestion to commandeer or conscript the vacant land to use means to bring it into use? In all the suggestions of the food controller I have failed to notice that he knows of the existence of the men who refuse to allow the land to be used, who keeps a wilderness where enormous quantities of foodstuffs or cattle could be raised.

W. A. DOUGLASS.

Toronto.

CANADIANS IN FRANCE

The Canadian troops now in France, if up to establishment, mean a force of approximately the following numbers:

Four divisions and the cavalry brigade 78,000
Fighting corps troops 11,000

Total fighting troops 89,000
Army service corps and medical services 8,000
Railway, forestry, labor, etc., services 28,000

Total lines of communication 36,000
Grand total 125,000
This is not a statement of actual numbers in the field. Regiments may not be up to their establishments, and in addition there may be in France at some given moment a considerable number of recruits who have been brought over from England and are either being given their final training or are waiting to be moved up to the corps for which they are destined.

BURNS CHEAP COAL OIL

On fuel alone you save \$4.00 on every 10 hours you run—plowing or belt work. Figure how that \$4.00 a day cuts down the cost of a

Happy Farmer Tractor

A snappy, sturdy light tractor that hums along—simple to handle and care for. All steel construction and Hyatt roller bearings give you dependable durability. Turns square corners, right and left. Pulls three 14-inch plows or gives you 24 h.p. full on the belt work.

BRANDON DEMONSTRATION

figures on the Happy Farmer make mighty interesting reading. Plowed an acre in 45 minutes, at a cost of 31 cents. It's a record that we feel proud of. Full particulars are free, and along with them we will send you complete details of the Tractor shown here.

PRICE GOES UP ON DECEMBER 15

On this date the price increases \$175.00. Get yours now. Happy Farmer is still the cheapest good tractor on the market. Terms: One-half this fall, balance next fall; 5 per cent. discount for all cash.

WE TEACH YOU FREE

With every sale goes three days' expert service of one of our factory men—a feature you should not overlook. Get busy tonight and send for further particulars.

J. D. Adshead Co.

LIMITED

WINNIPEG — MAN.



Happy Farmer Tractor handling 3 bottom 14 in. Plow, backsitting Timothy sod at a depth of 8 inches on the farm of Hon. R. P. Roblin, Carman.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Test This Separator on Your Own Farm for 180 Milkings

Test it alongside any separator you like and if you don't admit it the best machine you ever saw, ship it back—I'll pay the freight both ways.

Galloway's New SANITARY Cream Separator



We took four years to design and perfect the Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator, and now we are willing and anxious to have you try it out in a test with any other cream separator you choose. Test them side by side, test them for close skimming, easy running, sanitary perfection, and for high class workmanship; you are going to be the sole judge, and if you are not satisfied that it is the best your money can buy, send it back charges collect.

Note These Points of Superiority

Easy to wash and keep clean—no sharp corners, no rough edges. Bowl catches any foreign matter in the milk. Easy to turn because only two shafts in whole gearing, all accurately machined and set in perfect fitting bearings. All working parts run in spray of oil. Discs not fastened together. Both gear shafts and both spindle bearings supported by one solid casting. Big, roomy seamless pressed steel supply tank.

I'll Save You Half the Cost

When you buy a Galloway Sanitary you save one-half, because you deal direct with me, the manufacturer. I make my Sanitary Separator complete in my immense factories. You buy it straight from the maker—the half saved stays in YOUR pocket, and you get the best separator made besides. Read all about it in my book.

Send for my Big New Cream Separator Book and Latest Patriotic Prices

Wm. Galloway Co.

of Canada, Ltd.

Dept. 11 — WINNIPEG

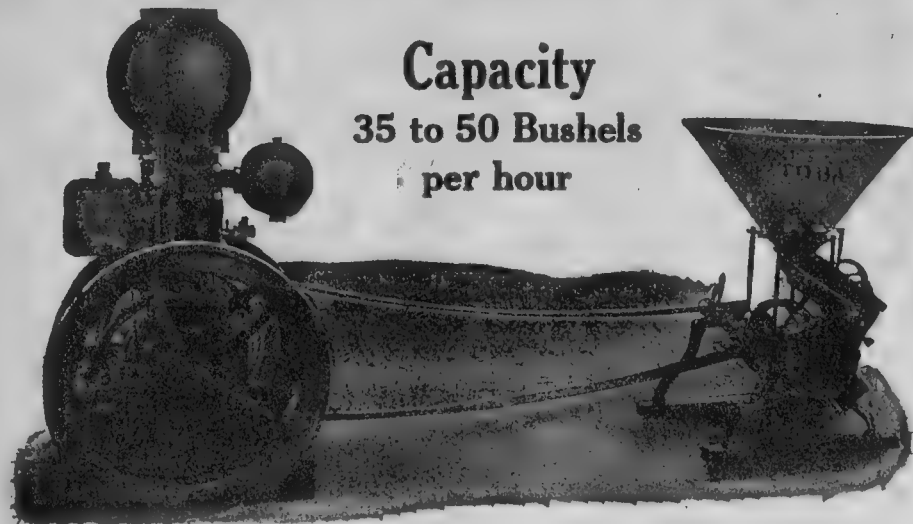
Money Saving Patriotic Price COUPON

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Winnipeg, Dept 11

Gentlemen: Please send me your Big New Separator Book and Patriotic Prices.

Name _____
Address _____

7 H.P. Manitoba Crushing Outfit



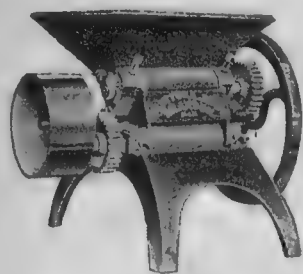
Capacity
35 to 50 Bushels
per hour

Outfit Complete As Illustrated

7 H.P. Manitoba Engine, 30 ft. 5 inch, 4-ply rubber belt, 8 inch Manitoba reversible conical plate, ball bearing screen shake feed crusher. Price \$200. Extra set of plates furnished. If 10 inch is preferred in place of 8 inch, add \$10 to price.

Same engine equipped with two roller 12 inch crusher, Price \$230. With three roller 12 inch crusher, Price \$250.

This outfit will crush more feed for the investment and the cost of operating same than any outfit you can buy. Simple, reliable, and durable. Takes up very little space as compared with horizontal outfits of the same horse power; and can be operated in the coldest weather as well as in the summer time. Fitted with self-starting magneto. Requires no batteries.



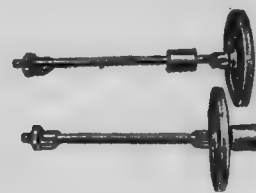
This is our 12 Inch Crusher

GUARANTEE

Thirty days' trial. If outfit is not as represented and proves unsatisfactory, at the expiration of this time same may be returned in same condition as received outside of natural wear, and your money with all freights will be refunded.

TERMS

Cash with order, or sight draft against Bill of Lading.



Saw Mandrels

with balanced wheels, 1 1/2 inch shaft, 6 x 6 pulley, and rabbitted boxings for 1 1/2 inch saw. Price \$13.75. Same shaft without balance wheels but otherwise complete. Price \$10.00.

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INSTEAD OF RETAIL TO A
NEIGHBORHOOD

**Consumers' Lumber
Company**
VANCOUVER, B.C.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION THE GUIDE

More Horse Power

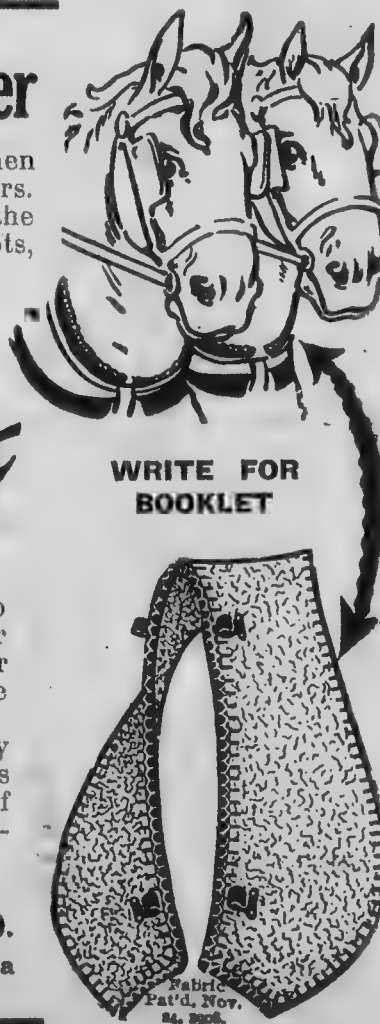
No horse can pull his best when the collar rests on sore shoulders. An ill fitting collar concentrates the pressure on two outstanding spots, causing Gall Sores and loss of power.



Always use Ventiplex Pads to distribute the load evenly over the shoulders, making the collar fit perfectly. You'll get more work out of your horses.

Ventiplex Pads are sold by every hardware and harness dealer in Canada and are made of soft, porous and sanitary material.

Burlington-Windsor Blanket Co.
793 King St. West, Toronto, Canada



WRITE FOR
BOOKLET

The Guide Seed Fair

Continued from Page 7

of wheat of such uniformly high class collected at one show in Canada before."

How The Awards Were Made

Perhaps the most noted winner in the whole competition was R. W. Clark of Speers, Sask. Mr. Clark won first for barley, first for oats and second for wheat, thereby securing \$115 in gold. This is a remarkable record and stamps Mr. Clark as one of the outstanding pure seed growers of Western Canada.

In awarding the prizes the judges allowed a total of 400 points for the ripe grain and the sheaf; 300 of this went for ripe grain and 100 for sheaf. For freedom from weed seeds, other kinds of grain, useless impurities and smut and pure as to variety, 150 points were given. Another 150 points were awarded for soundness of grain, freedom from rust, frost, etc., damage; uniformity of size and trueness to type; milling value and bright, clear uniform color. For the sheaf 25 points were allowed for general appearance, 10 for freedom from weeds or grain of other varieties and 65 for quality of the heads and the grain in the head.

An evidence of the closeness of competition in wheat is shown by the scores of the 20 winners which are given here. It will be noticed that there is only a difference of 1 1/2 points between the first and second prize winners and only one point between R. W. Clark and Thomas Low, Sr., of Foxwarren, Man., who won third prize in wheat. Mr. Smith, the first prize winner, had a lead of three points on ripe grain, while Mr. Clark had a lead of 1 1/2 points on sheaf. The second prize winner had Mr. Low beaten 1 1/2 points on grain but was half a point under Mr. Low on sheaf. Mr. Low had the best sheaf in the whole exhibit and his is shown on the right hand upper corner of page 7. Mr. Smith's sheaf is shown on the left hand upper corner of the same page and Mr. Clark's sheaf is that shown at the top of the cover front page in this issue. It is interesting to know that the judges scored Mr. Low's sheaf of grain perfect for general appearance, perfect for purity, perfect for length of straw and almost perfect for heads of typical variety and freedom from disease or insect damage. The quality of grain in the head received a score of 18 out of 20 and the number of kernels per head 16 out of 20, leaving a total of 93 1/2 out of 100, which was the best score for sheaf of any of the exhibits.

The fourth prize winner was an Alberta man, L. B. Hart, and it is worth special notice that the winner of the fifth prize of \$15 in gold was a young lady, Mabel G. Orchard, of Borden, Sask. No one need be surprised to hear that the first prize winner at next year's fair may be a girl. The sixth prizeman, Jas. S. Stephens, Balcarres, Sask., was unfortunate with his sheaf. He scored second on threshed grain, being only 1 1/2 points behind Mr. Smith. An outstanding sheaf would probably have put him first, but his score on sheaf was low. This illustrates most forcibly the necessity of having not only a good sack of grain but a good sheaf carefully put up as well. None of the prize-winning wheat weighed less than 65 pounds per bushel, while four entries weighed 67 pounds and two entries 67 1/2 pounds per bushel.

Most of the sheaves arrived in good shape. There were a few more or less broken and some in which the heads were slightly damaged by striking the top of the package. Those covered with cloth or soft brown paper and packed in excelsior were perhaps better than others, particularly when the sheaf just about fit the box. There was considerable variation in the size and style of putting up the sheaves, but on the whole they were well done. The men with the best threshed wheat nearly always had the best sheaves though there were a few exceptions. Next year The Guide will give explicit directions which will ensure greater uniformity in these sheaves and an even higher class display than this year. The sacks were also well prepared and reached The Guide in first class condition.

The exhibit of oats and barley was

small and only four prizes were awarded. Both were of very high quality, however. The winning barley was perfect from the standpoint of purity, though it lost a few points on color, uniformity of grains and quality of grain. R. W. Clark, who won it, also had the best sheaf. It is shown on the cover plate of this issue along with his sheaf of wheat. The second prize-winner in barley, J. Person, Lundemo, Alta., was also fourth prize-winner in oats and J. Hermanski, of Stockholm, Sask., who won fourth on barley, won seventeenth on wheat. The care Mr. Clark took with his exhibits was again evidenced by a total score on purity for oats and on his sheaf of oats he had 96 out of 100. None of the winning oats tested less than 41 pounds per measured bushel and some went 46½. No barley went under 48 and some tested 50½ pounds per measured bushel.

It would be impossible to mention all the prize-winners specially in this article. There was not one poor sample of grain in the lot and every exhibitor deserves special commendation for the exhibit he made. With a little more care some who did not win this year are almost certain to do so at another show. Several farmers visited the fair. Ed. McConnell, of Hamiota, and Albert Jolley, of Miniota, Man., two of the prize-winners in wheat, were among these. Mr. McConnell said: "I believe The Guide is doing a work of

immense value in distributing this grain. I have already got some of my neighbors interested in it and I think it is up to everyone interested in this work to do the same. The effects of such work at this time cannot be measured."

On this page is published the list of winners in wheat, oats and barley. To the wheat list is added another 23 names that deserve special mention on account of the quality of their exhibits, though they were not high enough to get in the money. Each exhibitor will receive his score cards, so that he can see where he might have improved.

The Guide wishes hereby to publicly thank the United Grain Growers Limited for the winners for its generosity in offering such large and valuable prizes.

This coming season The Guide intends to distribute seed even better than that put out last year. It has bought up the choicest grain available in the three provinces and will place it at the disposal of the farmers. Some new varieties will be put out this season. Seager Wheeler's famous Kitchener, that won the world's prize, is available and other varieties which everyone interested in better seed and larger crops cannot afford to miss. Full particulars of this year's distribution will be announced at an early date.—E. A. WEIR.

PRIZE WINNERS AT GUIDE SEED FAIR, NOV. 1-2

| Wheat | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| Prize No. | Name and Address | Score for Sack | Score for Sheaf | Total | Prize |
| * 1 | J. Smith, Prince Albert, Sask. | 293½ | 91½ | 384½ | \$100 |
| 2 | R. W. Clark, Speers, Sask. | 290½ | 93 | 383½ | 50 |
| 3 | Thomas Low, Sr., Foxwarren, Man. | 288¾ | 93½ | 382¼ | 25 |
| 4 | L. B. Hart, Carbon, Alta. | 285¾ | 89½ | 375½ | 20 |
| 5 | Mable G. Orchard, Borden, Sask. | 282¾ | 87½ | 370¼ | 15 |
| 6 | Jas. S. Stephens, Balcarres, Sask. | 291¾ | 76 | 367¾ | 13 |
| 7 | Albert Jolley, Miniota, Man. | 276 | 88½ | 364½ | 12 |
| 8 | Sven Svedberg, Stockholm, Sask. | 272½ | 90½ | 362¾ | 10 |
| 9 | Mrs. Jos. Quillet, Canwood, Sask. | 276 | 84 | 360 | 10 |
| 10 | Prof. Golan H. Hoole, Regina, Sask. | 279 | 80½ | 359½ | 9 |
| 11 | W. F. Cook, Claresholm, Alta. | 276 | 83 | 359 | 8 |
| 12 | Edmund W. McConnell, Hamiota, Man. | 273 | 83 | 356 | 7 |
| 13 | W. Pick, Sulphur Springs, Alta. | 270 | 85 | 355 | 6 |
| 14 | Miss E. J. Gleave, Limerick, Sask. | 267 | 87½ | 354½ | 5 |
| 15 | Fred Noton, Dunallen, Man. | 282¾ | 70½ | 353½ | 5 |
| 16 | Ed. Sedgewick, Tezerton, Sask. | 264¾ | 86½ | 351½ | 5 |
| 17 | J. Hermanski, Stockholm, Sask. | 267 | 83¾ | 350¾ | 5 |
| 18 | Irwin McLeod, Norgate, Man. | 265½ | 83¾ | 349½ | 4 |
| 19 | Sam Marshall, Winter, Sask. | 264¾ | 84½ | 349 | 3 |
| 20 | J. Davidson, Glenavon, Sask. | 266½ | 82 | 348½ | 3 |
| 21 | Horace Hey, McCreary, Man. | 266½ | 81 | 347½ | 3 |
| 22 | Frank Hicks, Minnedosa, Man. | 262¾ | 84 | 346¾ | 3 |
| 23 | Wilber Ennis, Battleford, Sask. | 260½ | 85¾ | 346 | 3 |
| 24 | Wm. Shirkie, Windthorst, Sask. | 258¾ | 85 | 343¾ | 3 |
| 25 | W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man. | 253½ | 89 | 342½ | 3 |
| 26 | W. Isaac, Nobleford, Alta. | 252¾ | 89 | 341¾ | 3 |
| 27 | G. Lumley, Auburnton, Sask. | 253½ | 87½ | 341 | 3 |
| 28 | John McCuish, Bulvey, Sask. | 261 | 80 | 341 | 3 |
| 29 | J. S. Mattick, Qu'Appelle, Sask. | 267 | 71½ | 338½ | 3 |
| 30 | Miss S. Francis, Swan Lake, Man. | 261 | 77 | 338 | 3 |
| 31 | Sydney T. Heselton, Greenstreet, Sask. | 254½ | 82 | 336½ | 3 |
| 32 | W. H. Gould, Islay, Alta. | 255¾ | 79 | 334¾ | 3 |
| 33 | J. G. Stringer, Ballinora, Sask. | 246 | 86¾ | 332¾ | 3 |
| 34 | J. Campbell, Sr., Lousana, Alta. | 246¾ | 85½ | 332½ | 3 |
| 35 | E. Waddington, Alameda, Sask. | 265½ | 66½ | 332 | 3 |
| 36 | R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. | 250½ | 80½ | 331 | 3 |
| 37 | J. Person, Lundemo, Alta. | 240 | 87¾ | 327¾ | 3 |
| 38 | Albert Arnold, Grund, Man. | 240 | 78½ | 318½ | 3 |
| 39 | W. R. Mercer, Nutana, Sask. | 234 | 81½ | 315½ | 3 |
| 40 | James Danbrook, Salvador, Sask. | 240 | 71 | 311 | 3 |
| 41 | Frank E. Millin, Rocanville, Sask. | 232½ | 76 | 308½ | 3 |
| 42 | Mrs. Ed. Frederick, Chellwood, Sask. | 234 | 70 | 304 | 3 |
| J. Smith also wins Dr. Robertson's Gold Medal. | | | | | |
| Barley | | | | | |
| 1 | R. W. Clark, Speers, Sask. | 282 | 90½ | 372½ | \$25 |
| 2 | J. Person, Lundemo, Alta. | 255 | 89½ | 344½ | 18 |
| 3 | R. S. Baird, Verna, Sask. | 258 | 82½ | 340½ | 10 |
| 4 | J. Hermanski, Stockholm, Sask. | 249 | 78½ | 327½ | 7 |
| Oats | | | | | |
| 1 | R. W. Clark, Speers, Sask. | 274½ | 96 | 370½ | \$40 |
| 2 | G. E. Trowell, Saltcoats, Sask. | 268½ | 92½ | 361 | 20 |
| 3 | Cecil Hadley, Edwin, Man. | 267 | 85 | 352 | 12 |
| 4 | J. Person, Lundemo, Alta. | 239½ | 87½ | 326¾ | 8 |

U.F.B.C. TO BE REPRESENTED

The following letter, recently received by the Central office, U.F.B.C., shows that the provincial government is willing to accede to the request of the many local unions of farmers which have asked that someone acquainted with their needs and conditions be appointed to the board of taxation.

The letter is from Hon. John Hart, minister of finance, to Ruscombe Poole, central secretary, U.F.B.C., and under date of October 27, says:

"I am duly in receipt of your letter informing me on behalf of the Central

Board of the United Farmers of British Columbia as to the attitude of the organization in regard to the composition of the proposed board of taxation.

"The desire of your organization that a farmer or a prominent agriculturist should be appointed as one of the commissioners meets with my cordial sympathy and hearty support.

"I think I may say that this is already the attitude of the government as a whole and I can assure you of sympathetic consideration for the request when the executive council comes to deal with the appointment of the board, which will be very shortly."



Sending Christmas Gifts to the United States

ONE of the most difficult Christmas Gift problems to solve is that of sending gifts to the United States, owing to the exorbitant duty that is charged. This is one of the many difficulties solved in the new Dingwall catalogue.

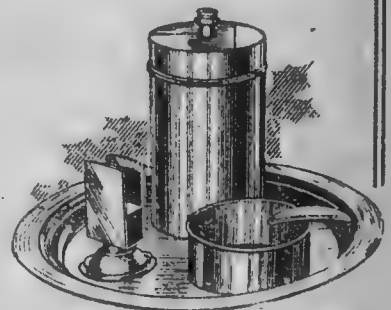
We have a special page devoted to gifts that can be sent through our American office and delivered all charges paid and entirely free of duty. There are a large number of other things in the catalogue that we shall be glad to point out that can be also sent in this way.

Just send for the catalogue—then write us and we shall take the entire responsibility. Your gifts will be nicely packed—all price marks removed—your cards enclosed—everything done as if shipment were made from here, or from your home except that you save the duty and expense.

A Few Suggestions

Cut Glass Sugar and Cream \$5.50
Silver-Plated Bread Tray \$5.50
Silver-Plated Vase \$4.50-\$7.00
Mahogany Mantle Clock \$18.00
Three Piece Tea Set on Tray \$22.50
Smoker Sets and Stands in
Brass \$2.25-\$11.00

This is only one of the many things you will want the catalogue for. There are only a limited number left—they are going fast. Send a post-card today.



D. R. Dingwall Limited
Winnipeg

GRAIN GROWERS

Wheat prices are fixed but service is not. The best is assured you when you consign your

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax or Rye

to the old reliable grain commission merchants

James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Sixty years of satisfied customers. Careful checking of grades. Liberal advances. Prompt adjustment.
WRITE FOR INFORMATION

WESTERN OFFICES **LONG DISTANCE PHONES**
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg Main 8522
Grain Exchange, Calgary Main 2263
Canada Building, Saskatoon 3241

Farmers' Financial Directory

Prove Your Patriotism BUY A Victory War Bond

This Space donated by EDWARD BROWN & CO., Winnipeg

Cost of Insurance

Did it ever occur to you that the daily cost of \$1,000 Life Insurance from ages 25 to 35 is SIX TO SEVEN CENTS, from ages 25 to 45, SEVEN TO ELEVEN CENTS, from 45 to 65 is SIXTEEN TO TWENTY-ONE CENTS? Too cheap to go without, is it not?

Write for Particulars giving occupation and year of birth.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.

Head Office: 701 Somerset Building Winnipeg, Canada

GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL Bonds and Debentures

Are the safest investments for your surplus funds and can be easily realized. You can invest any amount from \$100 up to yield 5½ to 6½ per cent. per annum.

The CANADIAN WAR LOAN returns nearly 5½ per cent. per annum.
WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

OLDFIELD, KIRBY & GARDNER
Bond Dealers Winnipeg

ESTABLISHED 1875 IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000
PELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

Arrange with our local manager if you need an advance against your live stock or grain. We negotiate farmers' sales notes.

Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit, issued at all branches

119 Branches 43 Branches in Western Canada

Canada's VICTORY Loan 1917 Get Your Cash Together NOW!

This space donated by OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, Nanton Building, Winnipeg

CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN

The terms of the Victory Loan by which the Canadian government is asking a loan of at least \$150,000,000 from the Canadian people have been finally announced and subscription will be opened for this on Monday, November 12. The bonds will be of three denominations, five, ten and twenty years, each dated on December 1, 1917. Interest will be payable on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The bonds will be in various denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. The smallest bonds will be \$50.

Each of the new bonds will be put on the market at par, i.e., one hundred cents on the dollar on the face value of the bond. Previous issues of Canadian loans paid five per cent. but were sold at prices below one hundred cents on the dollar. Interest will be paid at the rate of 5½ per cent. and the privilege will be given of spreading the payment for the bonds over a period of five months in monthly instalments. The privilege of spreading the payments over five months will enable a great many purchasers to take advantage of this loan who otherwise might not be able to do so. Though the payments are spread over five months each purchaser will receive his regular interest payment on June 1, 1918, i.e., he will receive interest for the full six months from December 1 to June 1 instead of interest only on the actual amount of money which he has paid up. The bonus of interest which is thus allowed will to some extent reduce the actual price of the bonds, so that instead of yielding only 5½ per cent. the investor will get 5.61 per cent. on twenty year bonds, 5.68 per cent. on ten year bonds and 5.81 per cent. on five year bonds.

Bonds May Be Converted

The new bonds may be converted into future domestic loans that may be made from time to time by the government. They will be free of any present, or future Dominion taxes including income tax.

Holders of Dominion of Canada debenture stock, due October 1, 1919, and of bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada war loan issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:

Debenture stock, due October 1, 1919, at par and accrued interest.

War loan bonds, due December 1, 1931, at 97½ and accrued interest.

The two foregoing will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this issue.

War loan bonds, due October 31, 1931, at 97½ and accrued interest.

War loan bonds, due March 1, 1937, at 96 and accrued interest.

These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity only of this issue.

Where accrued interest is mentioned it means the interest accrued from the time of the last due date of interest on the bond to be converted, to the time of the actual issue of the new loan. On the 1931 loan for instance, this would mean from November 1 to December 1.

The new Canadian Victory Loan will give the people of Canada another opportunity to secure Dominion government obligations which, prior to the war, were among the most sought after investments in the world. European investors were glad to loan their money to Canadians and be satisfied with a return of from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. The war has naturally closed these markets to us and the government now must call upon the people at home. The Canadian loans which have been issued up to date on a normal 4 per cent. basis would command a market price of \$113, or some \$20 higher than the present market value. There is little doubt in years after the war these loans will sell again on a 4 per cent. basis. The banks are advancing money to buy Victory Bonds at a very low rate of interest though exactly what this rate is yet has not been determined.

The money derived from the Victory Loan will be used to carry on war, i.e., in the purchase of supplies and munitions, and also for the purchase of grain. In order for Great Britain and the Allies to make further purchases from us it is necessary that we should establish credit for her in this country.



Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

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Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

W. T. OREIGHTON, Manager
Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

If you can't ENLIST

INVEST

Buy Victory Bonds

This Space Donated By
THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, WINNIPEG

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion
Parliament

HEAD
OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

THE C.P.R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to \$50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to \$2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 908 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

If Your Executor Falls Ill

Your estate may be neglected. If he dies before his task is complete the Court will be called upon to name someone else.

Who would it be?

Your estate needs a Permanent Executor such as

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

THE Huron & Erie MORTGAGE CORPORATION

(UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT)
COMBINED ASSETS, OVER \$24,000,000

MANITOBA BRANCH
Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner Building
Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH
2119 Eleventh Ave., Regina

ALBERTA BRANCH
McLeod Building, Edmonton

"Bond The Secretary"

Write your requirements to the Undermentioned Companies



ALL KINDS OF Fidelity Bonding

Also Workmen's Compensation, Motor Car Risks, Public Liability, Employers' Liability, Glass Breakage, Burglary, and Personal Accident and Illness.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEEDED \$30,000,000

Railway Passengers Assurance Company of London, ENGLAND

Head Office for Canada and Newfoundland—Toronto, Ont.

Branch Office:
400 Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg
B. G. Carnegie, Branch Manager

When in need of a Guarantee Bond Apply to—

The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company

The oldest and strongest strictly Canadian Casualty Company

Head Office Toronto

Branches—Winnipeg
Calgary Regina Vancouver



Acorn Lamp

The Very Thing for Winter Nights

Makes your home bright and cheery during the long winter evenings. Gives 800 c.p. clear white light for 60 hours on one gallon of gasoline. No smoke. No odor. The only lamp for the country home. Special price \$9.00 delivered to you. Get your lamp today.

Write to Dept. G. & G.

UNITED MANUFACTURERS
Galt Bldg. Winnipeg

The United States is making her great advances to European Allies stipulated that the money must be spent in the United States. Canada is richer today than she has ever been before and instead of securing only the \$150,000,000 asked for by the government there should be forthcoming at least twice that amount.

A \$50 bond should purchase approximately any of the following for the army: 1,000 pounds of flour, 200 pounds of bacon, 800 pounds of potatoes, 400 pounds of fresh beef, 350 pounds of beans, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, three splendid rifles, eight pairs of blankets, 25 coats, 200 pairs of socks, 41 flannel shirts, 80 pairs of marching shoes, 6 woollen overcoats. \$50 will also equip one soldier for the front; \$500 will keep him for a year; \$100 will about purchase five uniforms or will keep a soldier approximately 312 days. The above are some of the things that Canadian money can be used for and it is very necessary that it be forthcoming for such purposes as well as for the financing of the great grain crop and the encouragement of production next year. Fuller particulars of the loan will be given next week.

ALBERTA SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Remarkable success has attended the sale of savings certificates issued by the treasury department of the Alberta government. The province was this year faced with the necessity of raising large sums of money for provincial purposes, including the Livestock Encouragement Act and other legislation



W. V. NEWSON

Deputy Provincial Treasurer for Alberta, who prepared and popularized the Government Savings Certificate form of investment in Alberta.

entailing considerable capital outlay, and at a most difficult time.

The idea was conceived by the Hon. A. L. Sifton, premier of the province at the time and now Minister of Customs at Ottawa, that there was a large amount of money in the hands of persons of moderate means who might be induced to invest it in provincial securities. Accordingly Deputy Provincial Treasurer W. V. Newson was requested to draw up an act which would enable the provincial government to accept savings deposits at five per cent interest. As an additional attraction the interest was to be compounded half yearly. The act known as The Savings Certificates Act was the result.

This act provides for the raising of loans by the issue of savings certificates, but restricts the total amount of certificates which can be issued to "the amount due the province and outstanding on account of current revenue, computed as at the 31st day of December next preceding the date of issue." The act provides that the certificates may be redeemed out of the general revenue of the province, but the certificates cannot be redeemed without the consent of the holder before the expiration of three years from the date of issue. This provision gives security to the investor, such as is looked for by those investing trust funds. The act also provides that no

TWO DOLLAR WHEAT AND CHEAP LAND

FARMERS AND INVESTORS.—We have some great bargains in farm lands belonging to estates under our care and in process of being wound up. Individual farms for immediate sale and settlement, or tracts of land from 1,000 to 10,000 acres for colonization. Write stating your requirements. Lists on application containing prices and offering very easy terms. Demand has been unprecedented. Apply at once before the best are gone, to—

The Standard Trusts Co.

346 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

SASKATOON

or to any of our branches in
EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE

VANCOUVER



THE STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

We advise the purchase of
Canada's Victory Bonds
as a safe and profitable investment in addition to being a help to your country.

Any Branch of this Bank will take your subscription without charge.

S. H. HENDERSON,
President

E. H. DEWART,
Vice-President

C. D. KERR,
Treasurer

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Assets Over Liabilities | \$929,545.77 |
| Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1916 | 33,107 |
| Amount of Insurance in Force | \$56,128,717.00 |
| Increase in Business During 1916 | \$8,053,428.00 |

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insured.

SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

THIRD—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted

to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.

FOURTH—The costs of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.

FIFTH—Insurance on livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

SIXTH—That this is the largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office: WINNIPEG "NONE OTHER SO GOOD"

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

ONE SURE WAY

To Get High Grade Service
In Marketing Your Grain

Is to "TAKE NO CHANCES."

In other words, Deal only with a Proven Reliable House whose years of experience have served to teach them the True Value of Careful Individual Attention. Liberal and Prompt Advances. Courteous and Business-like Methods.

CONSIGN YOUR OARS TO US

The Canadian Elevator Co. Ltd.

Grain Commission
Merchants

WINNIPEG

Grain Exchange
Building

Reference: ANY BANK OR COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL
EDMONTON REGINA
SASKATOON

certificate issued under the act shall be sold for less than its face value.

All the Advantages of Savings Accounts

Under the act hundreds of thousands of dollars have been received from small investors. In fact the receipts this summer were running into six figures per month. Very little of the money so invested has been withdrawn, although the money is payable on demand with interest compounded up to the day of withdrawal. It has been said that these "Alberta government savings certificates have all the advantages of a savings account in the bank, with a few additional features to recommend them." The money invested so far has come principally from trust funds, country merchants, retired farmers and wealthy citizens. A very large number of small depositors have also bought certificates. Any sum from \$5.00 up may be deposited and the depositor receives in return his savings certificate.

A good deal of the credit for the success of the plan belongs to Mr. Newson and to the enterprising methods he has employed. The Alberta savings certificates advertisements have had the effect of making the plan widely and popularly known, so that money has been received not only from Alberta, but from the other provinces of the Dominion as well. A commercial traveller representing an Eastern firm heard of the plan while in Alberta and bought some certificates on the spot, saying that he would send for more when he got home. The clerks and stenographers in the government service became interested and not only invested themselves but went out voluntarily as missionaries and sold savings certificates to their friends. One stenographer got a gentleman friend interested and brought him down to

see Mr. Newson, with the result that he invested \$2,500. A clerk in the provincial treasurer's office induced a number of his friends to invest, sums which aggregated over \$10,000.

Very Adaptable to Circumstances

The act was passed on April 5 last and came into operation on June 1. A few changes have been made in the working out of the plan. The act at first provided that the interest on the deposits was to be compounded and reinvested with the capital. Some investors, however, desired to withdraw their interest and the act was amended accordingly. The investor can now receive his interest annually or half yearly, or can leave the interest to be compounded. This has made the plan more attractive to the person living on an income from investments. One old lady who had a considerable fortune invested the whole of it in Alberta savings certificates.

The advertisements telling about the act were quite different from the usual financial announcement. They were prepared in popular form, putting the advantages of the savings certificate plan in such a way that they can be readily understood by everyone. Everything was done to make it as easy as possible for the depositor to buy Alberta savings certificates. Arrangements were made that checks could be forwarded from any part of the province without adding the exchange and the full amount of the check would be credited on the certificate.

"How do the banks like it?" is one of the questions which readers will ask. So far the banks have given the plan every support and where depositors have been withdrawing large amounts for reinvestment bankers have recommended Alberta savings certificates.

Humor

A farmer in great need of extra hands at haying time finally asked Si Warren, who was accounted the town fool, if he could help him out.

"What'll ye pay?" asked Si.

"I'll pay what you're worth," answered the farmer.

Si scratched his head a minute, then announced decisively: "I'll be durned if I'll work for that."



Donald (after the reconciliation): "Aweel, Jock, I wish ye a' that you wish me."

Jock: "There ye gang—raking up the quarrel a' over again!"

The farmer broke his wagon

When his horse began to buck:

But he was most resourceful

And used his garden truck.

They had plighted their troth and were talking things over. They both decided to be quite unlike other married couples—forbearing and longsuffering and patient with each other.

"No!" said the man. "I shall not be like other husbands who get cross and bang things about if the coffee is cold!"

"If you ever did," said the girl, sweetly, "I would make it hot for you!"

And the man wondered what she meant.



The first member of the back-to-the-land movement.

Editor: "Have you submitted these poems anywhere else, first?"

Post: "No, sir."

Editor: "Then, where did you get that black eye?"

"The Glithers baby threw a bundle of share certificates into the fire yesterday morning."

"What a loss! They were destroyed, of course?"

"No. Glithers bought the stock from a promoter. It was too full of water to burn."

Widow (weeping): "Yes, poor Tom met with a horrible death. He fell from the fifth-storey window and was instantly killed."

Friend (sympathetically): "Dear, dear! Is it possible it was as bad as that? Why I understood that he only fell from a third-storey window."



City boy: "Perhaps it would be easier to bring the barn and put it around the calf."

"There's one thing about this prohibition in Crimson Gulch that I'm a little afraid of," said Broncho Bob.

"Why, you look all the better."

"Yes. But its liable to result in great loss of life. It has steadied our nerves so that everybody shoots with unerring accuracy."

10 YEARS TO PAY FOR YOUR VICTORY BOND

This offer is made to all British subjects under fifty years of age, male or female.

The Northwestern Life will purchase for you a Victory Bond of any denomination from \$500 to \$5,000 and give you ten years to pay for it **without interest**. Should your death occur any time within the ten-year period, the Bond immediately becomes the property of your estate and all future payments are waived.

At the end of ten years, your Bond is fully paid for and you **do not and cannot** pay any more. Under no circumstances can you pay in more than the face value of your Bond. For a \$500 Bond you pay \$50 a year for ten years, for a \$1,000 Bond \$100 a year, and so on up to \$5,000 which requires \$500 a year.

This plan has been approved by some of the most capable financiers of Winnipeg—it has been prepared with the same scientific accuracy and precision as all other Northwestern Life Plans and back of it stands "Total Financial Resources Exceeding \$2,000,000." It is based upon the highest patriotic motives. It is the Northwestern Life's contribution at this time towards the winning of the war. It will enable the Western Canadian people to assist in financing the war to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, beyond the amount which they would otherwise be able to contribute.

REMEMBER

Any age up to fifty. For ages beyond fifty rates will be quoted

Any amount from \$500 to \$5,000.

Pay in ten annual instalments (without interest).

If death occurs Bond is free of all further payments.

The total amount of this business which we can handle is limited—don't be disappointed—don't delay for one moment—better send your remittance now—we'll do exactly as we say—use the coupon.

THE NORTHWESTERN LIFE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

I hereby apply for a Dominion of Canada Victory Bond for \$ _____ on the terms stated in your advertisement in the _____

I enclose first annual payment (10 per cent.).

I desire further particulars concerning your Victory Bond offer.

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____

Put X in front of order or request.

Seager Wheeler's World-Prize Wheat

For FREE Distribution

Last winter The Grain Growers' Guide inaugurated and carried out a plan for the distribution of pure registered seed throughout the prairie provinces. So well was the project received and so satisfying the result of the distribution that The Guide has decided to repeat it during the coming winter. The Guide has decided to spend \$10,000 for the distribution of the world's best wheat, oats and barley. Seager Wheeler's world prize winning wheat, oats and barley have been purchased as well as the seed of other world prize winners. All of this seed is free to every subscriber of The Guide.

Red Bobs Wheat This is an Australian wheat which Seager Wheeler has been selecting for eight years. It ripens ten days ahead of Marquis, is a heavier yielder, stronger in the straw and the head is remarkable for its length and compactness. Mr. Wheeler considers it the most nearly perfect wheat he has ever known and superior to anything he has ever grown. A sheaf of this wheat won the sweepstakes prize at the International Dry Farming Congress at Peoria, Illinois, this year. Mr. Wheeler has fixed a price of \$15 per bushel on this wheat and cannot supply the demand. The Guide has the only seed for distribution.

Kitchener Wheat Six or seven years ago Seager Wheeler discovered a new and distinct variety of wheat in his prize winning Marquis plots. By hand selecting for a number of years he developed a wheat superior to Marquis in yield, straw and head. In the hailstorm of 1913 which cleaned out his farm Red Bobs and Kitchener Wheat were the only ones that stood up. On his seed plots Kitchener Wheat has yielded as high as 80 bushels per acre. Last year The Guide purchased 10 bushels of selected Kitchener from Mr. Wheeler at \$30 per bushel. The progeny of this seed as well as Mr. Wheeler's own crop The Guide has for distribution this year. Last year at the International Dry Farm Congress at El Paso, Texas, Mr. Wheeler took the sweepstakes against the world with his Kitchener Wheat.

Marquis Wheat Seager Wheeler, W. D. Lang of Indian Head and James S. Fields of Regina have all captured world prizes for their Marquis Wheat. Four times Mr. Wheeler has brought down the world championship; last year Mr. Lang got the world prize for the best dry farm wheat and this year Mr. Fields took the same prize. Each of them had a splendid crop this year and their sample is nearly perfect. The Guide has purchased the very choicest of their seed from all of them and it will be for free distribution.

Victory Oats Seager Wheeler has an enviable prize winning record on his oats. He specializes in Victory Oats because after many years of comparison and hand selection he is convinced that the Victory is the best oat in the world. He had a beautiful crop this year, his sample is as nearly perfect as possible, his seed is registered and The Guide has purchased all of it for distribution. Mr. Wheeler finds that it out-yields any kind of oat that he has used. The panicles are larger and more upright and the straw stronger.

Canadian Thorpe Barley Seager Wheeler has nearly all the prize winning records possible for the production of barley. He captured sweepstakes in Saskatchewan three times which gave him the Brewer's Trophy. He specializes in Canadian Thorpe Barley because after years of experimental work he has found it to yield heavier and be more suitable than any other variety that he has grown. He has a very fine crop this year and The Guide has purchased all of it for distribution. All of Mr. Wheeler's seed is registered and sealed by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association to ensure its purity and cleanliness. The only exception is in the case of Red Bobs and Kitchener wheat which are new and not yet registered. They however, are pure and clean and of the highest quality in every respect.

Red Fife Wheat Last year The Guide found that there was very little demand for Red Fife Wheat, nearly every person preferring Marquis. However, as there was some demand The Guide has secured a quantity of a choice hand selected strain of registered Red Fife from

the Indian Head Experimental Farm and will distribute this seed free to our subscribers.

Banner Oats American Banner Oats are still the leaders in popularity throughout Western Canada. The Guide has secured a quantity of registered Banner Oats from experienced members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. These are a very fine sample and guaranteed for purity, cleanliness and germination qualities.

O.A.C. 21 Barley Professor Bracken of the University Farm at Saskatoon is recognized as one of the foremost seed experts on the American Continent. He has developed by selection one of the very finest strains of O.A.C. 21 Barley in existence. Last year The Guide secured from him a quantity of Elite Stock Seed and had it grown by five of the most experienced members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. This is first generation registered seed. It is the most popular variety of barley grown in Canada and is a heavy yielder. This seed will all be for distribution.

Introducing The Guide The purpose of The Grain Growers' Guide better seed campaign is two-fold. First it is to place the very choicest seed in the world within the reach of every farmer, farmer's wife, son and daughter. Second, it is to introduce The Grain Growers' Guide into the households where it is not now read. We believe The Grain Growers' Guide is the best farm paper in Canada and we are spending a great deal of money every year to improve it. Naturally, we wish to give this improved service to every farm home. We are therefore giving away, absolutely free, this world's best seed grain to any person who will take a few hours of their time to introduce The Guide in a few farm homes in their community or collect renewal subscriptions from their neighbors.

Seager Wheeler's Crop After twenty-one years' experience on his present farm at Rosthern, Saskatchewan, Seager Wheeler this year had the finest crop in all his experience. The rainfall was short but due to his tillage methods he succeeded in producing a magnificent crop of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes, the quality of which is absolutely unexcelled. The same might be said of the crops of the other men from whom The Guide has purchased this seed for distribution. All of this seed will be cleaned and graded up in accordance with the strictest regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Any person who secures a sack of this seed, no matter how small, has something that will be of great value in the production of future crops.

Better Seed Book It is impossible to describe in the space available on this page the methods by which The Guide's seed has been produced and the prize winning record which these producers hold. For this reason The Grain Growers' Guide has prepared a **Better Seed Book** describing the production of registered seed, the methods by which it is produced and a detailed description of each kind of seed which is being distributed. The book is a mine of valuable information on cultivation and production methods necessary to produce large and more profitable crops. The various seed, seed plots and heads from which the grain is produced are shown in the Better Seed Book and full details are also given as to our method of distribution. The book will be mailed free to any person who fills in the coupon on this page and mails it immediately to The Guide office.

\$500 SEED FAIR \$500

In connection with our distribution of registered seed last year, the United Grain Growers Limited offered \$500 in cash prizes divided into 43 prizes for those who produced the best seed and sheaves from the pure seed which The Guide distributed. The Seed Fair was held on November 1 and 2, 1917, in Winnipeg. Full details of it and a list of the prize winners is published elsewhere in this issue of The Guide. Next year The Guide will hold another Seed Fair and the United Grain Growers Limited has donated \$500 in cash for prizes to those who produce the best seed and sheaves from the grain which The Guide is distributing this winter. The winners in The Grain Growers' Guide Seed Fair will stand among the producers of the world's best seed. Full details of the Seed Fair are given in The Guide's Better Seed Book.

A REMARKABLE COLLECTION

Probably never in the world has such a collection of choice seed been made by any institution as that which The Guide has to offer free to its readers this year. No pains nor money have been spared to get the very best seed and The Guide is sure that this \$10,000 better seed campaign will result in bringing to the farmers of the prairie provinces, millions of dollars of benefit in larger crops and higher grades in the next few years.

*A thing well begun is a thing half done.
Good, well selected and clean seed, coupled with good tillage
bespeaks the future of the crop.*

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg, Man.

THE GUIDE'S BETTER SEED BOOK

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me immediately one copy of your "BETTER SEED BOOK" containing a full description of the seed which you will distribute and the method by which I may secure a portion of it.

Name

Post Office

Province



The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of

\$150,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is \$150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000.

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations; \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa; or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these scrip certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50., \$100., \$500., and \$1,000. and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and of bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this Issue.)

War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 96 and Accrued Interest.

(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this Issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 10% on December 1st, 1917 | 20% on March 1st, 1918 |
| 10% on January 2nd, 1918 | 20% on April 1st, 1918 |
| 20% on February 1st, 1918 | 20% on May 1st, 1918 |

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds

5.68% on the 10 year Bonds

5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 5½% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| If paid on January 2nd, | 1918, at the rate of 89.10795 per \$100. |
| If paid on February 1st, | 1918, at the rate of 79.48959 per \$100. |
| If paid on March 1st, | 1918, at the rate of 59.72274 per \$100. |
| If paid on April 1st, | 1918, at the rate of 39.90959 per \$100. |

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof.

The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

Lend to Your Country

--

All Canada is Your Security

"The man, be he rich or poor, is little to be envied, who at this supreme moment fails to bring forward his savings for the security of his country."

The Victory Loan and the Farmer's Market

FOR the year ending March 1, 1915, including the first seven months of the war—Canada exported \$209,000,000 of agricultural and animal products.

In the year ending March 1, 1916, these exports increased to \$353,000,000, while for 1917 they amounted to \$501,000,000.

These increases are due directly to the stimulation of Great Britain's war market.

Of the \$289,000,000 worth of wheat and grain exported for the year ended March 1, 1917, Great Britain took \$230,000,000.

Of the \$128,000,000 of animal products exported in the same period Britain took \$90,000,000.

The importance of the British market to the Canadian farmer needs no further demonstration.

To maintain that market Canada must extend credit to Great Britain.

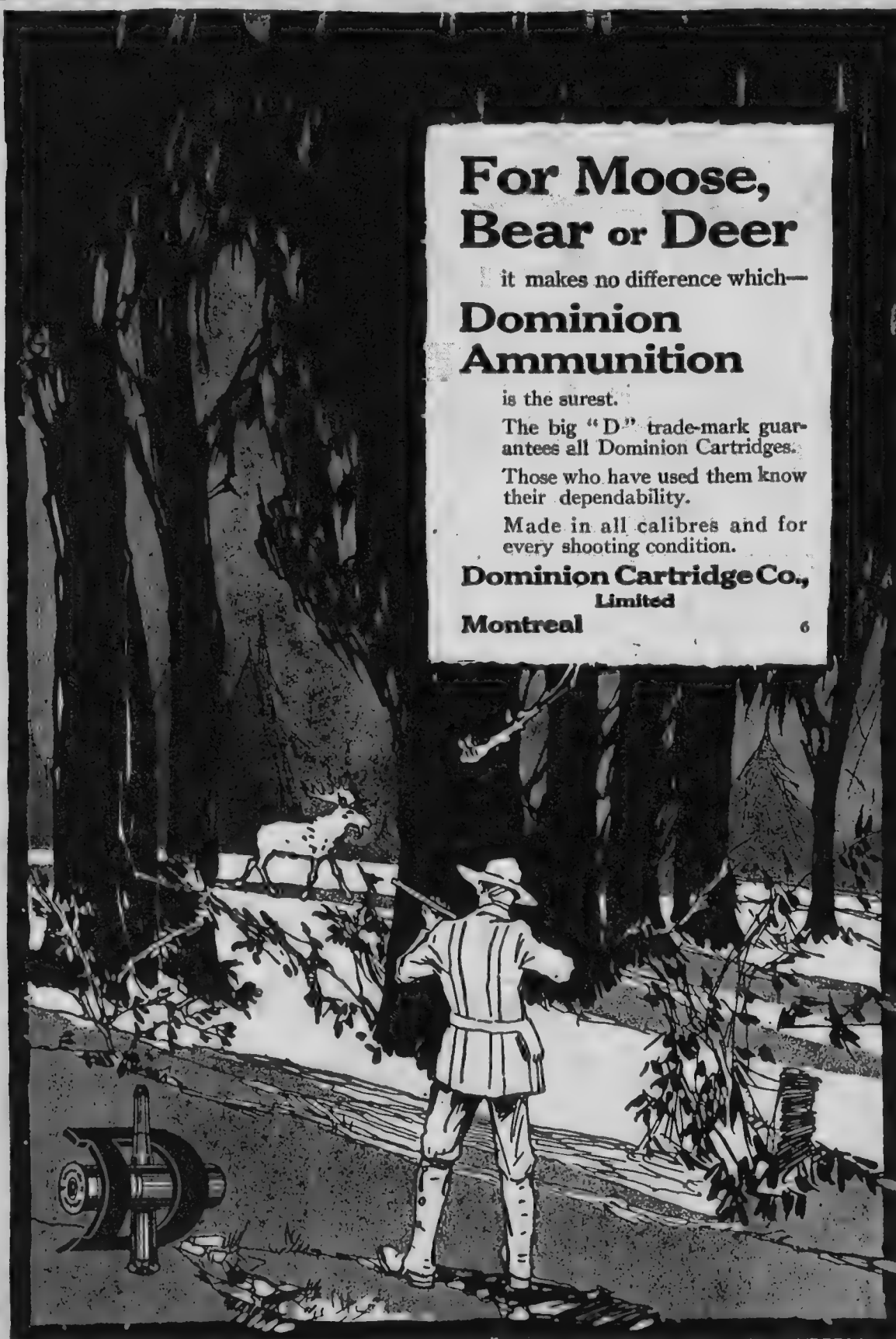
Canada's Victory Loan is the means by which Britain will obtain the credit and Canadian producers will be paid in cash.

**The Victory Loan Campaign is on Now.
A Canvasser will call on you. Be ready
to Subscribe for Victory Bonds.**



**CHEW
STAG
TOBACCO**

"Ever-lasting-ly Good"



**For Moose,
Bear or Deer**

it makes no difference which—
**Dominion
Ammunition**
is the surest.

The big "D" trade-mark guar-
antees all Dominion Cartridges.
Those who have used them know
their dependability.

Made in all calibres and for
every shooting condition.

**Dominion Cartridge Co.,
Limited**
Montreal

Hearts and Hazards

Continued from Page 8

"The game's lookin' better," he said, turning round to Blackie. "I guess the old guy'll bite after all."

Later, though, while dressing, he paused thoughtfully. "Now, I wonder," he mused, "what made 'im hang up like that?"

If Henkel was perplexed by this abrupt interruption—and he was—he discovered the reason for it when he arrived at Sage's office. Sage received him, standing, and the reception was cold and full of ill omen.

"I only want to say to you that if you're not out of this town by eight o'clock tonight I'll hand you over to the police. That's all."

"W-why," stammered Henkel, for once in his life at a loss for glib speech, "I—I don't understand—"

"Oh yes, you do. You're nothing but a cheap crook, and a word from me will send you to jail. Now, get out of here. And don't forget, if you're found in this town after eight o'clock tonight you'll be arrested."

Henkel departed. He immediately called up Sage's residence. Mrs. Sage, who had been expecting and dreading this call since yesterday, answered the telephone.

Relinquishing the receiver to her daughter, Mrs. Sage walked out upon the veranda and sat beside the screened doorway.

She almost held her breath as she listened, and this is what she heard:

"No. . . . No; I'm afraid I can't get it. . . . Yes, I tried, but I'm afraid it's no use. I'm terribly sorry. I hope you will have better luck elsewhere. Oh, but I have; indeed I have! I still have wonderful faith in you and I know you will succeed in spite of everything. . . . Yes; it is distressing, but it can't be helped, it seems. I wish I could tell you how sorry I am. . . . Well, good-bye, then."

To avoid seeing her mother, Gertrude passed through the dining-room to the kitchen, and so outdoors, and to the side yard, where she occupied the lawn swing as one overwhelmed with melancholy. While she was proceeding sadly to this spot, Ben Abbott, in a somewhat similar cast of thought, was homeward bound for his midday meal. To walk to his home from her father's store did not require that he pass her house. Such a route, in fact, was decidedly indirect. Yet every day, since first he met her, Ben had taken this roundabout course, and always, when he drew near the hill whereon she dwelt, his heart had quickened, his feet had slackened and his gaze had travelled upward to the brick-and-stucco house, with the hope of seeing her there.

He looked back upon last Sunday afternoon. He recalled—and he could do this with fidelity—every word she had uttered and the vocal and facial expressions which had accompanied these words. Her most discouraging speech, as he remembered it, was: "I don't like farm life. I couldn't bear it. If I had to choose my place of residence I'd choose a big city." Well, suppose he gave up farming then!—provided she promised to marry him. Suppose he agreed to move to the city?

The thought was peculiarly repugnant. He detested the city. And yet, so powerful was his love for her, he was willing to consider anything that might attract her favor.

Looking back at the lilac hedge he strolled on as far as the corner and there he came to a dead halt, staring profoundly at nothing. . . . But why give in to her views? Why not convert her to his? Why not teach her to love the country? And why not start at once? He might begin by taking her to his farm next Sunday. If she only knew the country, maybe she would love it as much as he.

Ben turned back. At any rate it would do no harm to ask if she would go next Sunday. As he opened the gate and started up the walk he saw her emerge from behind the lilacs and move swiftly toward the rear yard. He was a little surprised at the action, for he was sure she had seen him and her attire indicated no need to "dress for callers."

He found Mrs. Sage on the veranda,

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applying needle and thread to a cobwebby thing, and to her he stated his errand. She called to a servant in the hall:

"Lena, will you tell Miss Gertrude Mr. Abbott is here?"

Lena, it seemed, required five minutes to perform this mission, and before she returned Ben was given to understand he was always a most welcome guest in the Sage household, and that both Mr. and Mrs. Sage regretted he didn't call oftener. But the pleasure which sprang from this assurance was harshly dissipated by Lena:

"Miss Gertrude," reported the maid hesitatingly, "is not at home."

Ben, never a quick thinker, was unable for a moment to grasp what she meant; he stared at her blankly. Nor did he at first understand why Mrs. Sage gave a gasp of astonishment. Then, as he realized what had happened, he flushed hotly to his temples, murmured something indistinctly, and stumbled blindly home.

His mother met him at the front gate.

"Mr. Lukens was here this morning, Ben," she said. "He's in Peoria for a few days on business. He's staying at the Jefferson and said he would like to see you tonight. I suppose he wants to talk about the farm."

"I'll see him after supper. Dinner ready, Mother?"

"It's been waiting fifteen minutes, dear."

He ate in silence, unconscious of her troubled gaze and started back to work as soon as he had finished.

His evening repast was dispatched in like manner. Nor had his gloom lifted when, a little after sunset, he betook himself to the Jefferson Hotel. The journey, though short, was not devoid of incident. A small distance from the hotel he passed Gertrude, walking toward him, and she studiously cut him dead.

Ben, therefore, was in no amiable humor when he attained his destination. He was sitting with Lukens in the hotel rotunda, trying, with no brilliant success, to talk intelligently about the farm, when Henkel and his friend Blackie, each carrying a suitcase, issued from the buffet in the direction of the street entrance. Henkel was obviously drunk, which perhaps was another factor in the subsequent unpleasantness.

They ordered the uniformed negro to call a taxicab, and while the darky was gone upon his errand they stood talking near the vestibule, and since they stood not five feet from where Ben sat he could not but overhear a part of what was said:

"I guess this lets you out, Henk, as a moll buzzer." Thus Blackie.

"Don't get me wrong," protested Henkel. "I tell you I had her goin'. I could 'a' done anything with her. I had her eatin' out of my hand. You know me, Blackie. But when I told her to throw the bull and get the old guy's kale—"

That was as far as Mr. Henkel proceeded. He was suddenly confronted and interrupted by six feet of masculinity. This infuriated giant was Ben, and every ounce of his blood was boiling. His utterance, too, was conspicuously uneven, but he managed to convey that unless Henkel desisted in his fuddled talk, so far as it applied to Gertrude Sage, Henkel would be pounded to a pulp.

Henkel's intoxication caused him to forget prudence. His retort was garnished with vileness, and, almost in the same instant, Ben's fist crashed into his mouth. Henkel dropped to the tiled floor like a bag of meal.

A flurry of excitement followed. A crowd gathered as if by magic. Babble ensued. Lukens seized Ben's arm and hurried him away, urging upon him: "Keep cool and don't make a scene!"

Ben Abbott was now the coolest one there.

Henkel, also, was aided by his friend. Blackie motioned to the negro, gaping like the rest, and they contrived to remove him to the taxicab.

He was not in Peoria that night at eight o'clock.

(To be continued.)

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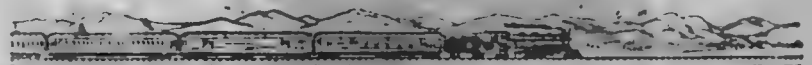
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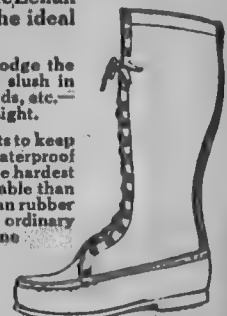
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Field Crops

CANADIAN GROWN ROOT SEED

In 1915, Canada imported a total of 1,927,313 pounds of turnip seed, and 1,056,060 pounds of mangel and beet seed. In 1916 the imports of turnip seed dwindled to 150,855 pounds and the import of mangel and beet seed to 636,797 pounds; and for 1917 the figures stand at 291,379 pounds for turnip seed and 891,677 pounds for mangel and beet seed. This means that Canada imported a total of these most important farm seeds in the years of 1916 and 1917, which falls short of the import of 1915 alone of, roughly, one million pounds. It should be added that practically every pound of field root seed used in this country is of European origin.

One of the reasons why root seed growing has not been practised to any extent in Canada before is the rather widely spread idea that Canadian climatic conditions are not as favorable to the production of high-

class seed as are the conditions in those European countries upon which Canada has relied in the past for her seed supply.

In 1915 the Central experimental farm at Ottawa raised, from a field, about one and a half acres, a first-class mangel seed crop at the rate of about 1,150 pounds of seed to the acre. Mangel seed was produced at the experimental farm at Agassiz, B.C. at the rate of 2,100 pounds per acre, at the experimental station at Lennoxville, Quebec, at the rate of 1,150 pounds per acre, and at the Experimental station at Kentville, N.S., at the rate of 2,100 pounds per acre. The same year the Lennoxville station raised swede turnip seed at the rate of close to 1,250 pounds to the acre.

But what about the profit? Does it pay the grower to raise that kind of crop? As an answer it may be stated that there was, according to the records kept, a net profit of about \$80

per acre from the mangel seed crop at the Central experimental farm in 1915. And this in spite of the fact that the men handling the crop were quite unfamiliar with the same.

The above figures indicate, most decidedly, that there are in Canada great opportunities for developing a new field in agricultural activity promising substantial rewards from a profit standpoint, to those who take up root seed growing conscientiously and in a business-like manner.

VALUE OF SEED SELECTION

Seed selection is one of the most important factors in successful crop production, and yet it is one of the features that is very frequently neglected. Extensive experimental work has been conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College with the object of ascertaining definite information regarding the influence of different selections of seed on the resulting crops. In experiments which were reported in 1912 with root crops, the result showed that in every instance the large seed produced greater results than the me-

dium sized seed, and that the medium sized seed produced greater yields than the small seed. This was true as it applied to mangels, sugar beets, swede turnips and carrots in experiments which were conducted for a period of five years in every instance.

An experiment has been conducted for five years in succession in which both small and large sized seeds of each of four varieties of oats have been planted at seven different distances apart. The object of this experiment has been to endeavor to find out whether the maximum yield which could be obtained from large, plump seed would be different from the maximum yield which could be obtained from small, plump seed. From the results of the five years experiment we learn that the maximum yields from the large, plump seed has been greater than the maximum yields from the small, plump seed in fully 90 per cent of all the tests which have been made.

The results are very interesting and important in showing the influence of one year's selection of seed of the principal farm crops which are grown in Ontario. In every instance the large, plump seed gave a greater yield of grain per acre than small, plump, shrunken or broken seed. From a practical standpoint it seems to be excellent practice, not only to sow clean seed grain that will be free from weed seeds, but to have the cleaning so thoroughly done that none but the very best seed is secured. When this practice has been carried out an important step has been made towards the obtaining of high yields of grain of superior quality.

In 1913 an experiment was conducted for the first time in testing different selections of seed of spring rye. While no definite conclusions can be drawn from one year's work, it may be stated that the results so far correspond very closely with the average results from the selection of seed of the other kinds of grain. In the yield of grain per acre the large seed surpassed the medium-sized seed by 1.2 bushel per acre, the small seed by 3.2 bushels per acre, and the broken seed by 16.3 bushels per acre.

THE PLANT BREEDERS' WORK

Before a farm crop can be considered as entirely satisfactory it must fulfil certain conditions, e.g., the crop must be so adapted to its environment as to be capable of yielding good crops throughout a series of years. If we take this as a necessary requirement we shall find that all the farm crops are open to improvement, none of them being perfectly adapted to the environment in which they are grown.

For example, consider the wheat crop. In seasons of drought and with a prevalence of hot, dry winds at flowering time, quite a number of them flowers may remain unfertilized; these flowers, consequently, are sterile, no grain being formed. Then there is a reduction in the yield of grain, varying according to the amount of floral sterility present. The problem thus presented is concerned with the possibility of overcoming or at least minimizing this reduction in crop.

As we are unable to control weather conditions we have to consider the possibility of breeding plants to withstand our seasons of drought. Now, it has been observed that individual wheat plants vary greatly in their ability to escape damage from drought and it is the duty of the plant improver to seek out such plants, and from them to establish strains or varieties capable of yielding satisfactory crops in seasons when the weather is hot and dry.

Another serious defect in our wheat crop is that of being subject to frequent attacks of rust, which in some seasons causes such wholesale reduction in the yield of grain. As we do not seem to have any very successful method of controlling this insidious disease, it remains for the plant breeder to develop strains which are less susceptible to rust than those we have in general cultivation.

Corn for fodder is another of our farm crops which needs improvement in order to render it better adapted to conditions in Manitoba.

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fairly heavy yield of stalk and leaf, but in the average run of seasons there is a very poor development of ears resulting in a crop which has not a very high feeding value. It has been proved by actual experiment that a corn plant continues to increase in feeding value until it reaches maturity so that for this climate, with its short summer seasons, we need a fodder corn which yields well and will attain to a fairly advanced stage of maturity before killing frosts come in the fall.

With leguminous fodder plants, alfalfa and red clover, one of the greatest drawbacks to the extended use of these crops is the fact that the strains most easily available are so readily killed out. Hundreds of Canadian farmers are ready and anxious to sow alfalfa if they can be supplied with a strain which is hardy.

Why have broad red clover and alsike been generally more popular than alfalfa? This, we believe, is mainly owing to their superior seed-producing habits; and it would appear that the chief drawback to the extended use of alfalfa is not lack of either quantity or quality in the crop, but rather a want of hardy strains which possess the power to produce an abundance of seed. This important yet difficult task of producing a hardy and free-seeding alfalfa is one of the many problems with which we are working at the Manitoba Agricultural College.—WM. SOUTHWORTH, M.S.

ANOTHER "NEW WHEAT" STORY

Some time ago The Guide noticed a story in an American grain trade paper regarding a remarkable new unnamed variety of wheat that was being grown by Gordon Muir, at Gleichen, Alta. A letter was written to W. D. Trego, vice-president of the U.F.A., asking him to look into the matter and see if there was any foundation for the story. Mr. Trego's investigations revealed the fact that the remarkable new wheat was registered Marquis, secured from The Guide last spring. He writes in part as follows:

"Your favor came as quite a surprise to me as I had not seen the clipping which you enclosed, headed, 'Unnamed variety of Wheat,' and was not aware that Gleichen was becoming the centre of so much interest. Mr. Muir was absent from home for a few days when I called him up on our rural phone but I met him on his return and inquired about his great discovery.

"It would seem from his explanation that the famous write up had gone much farther than Winnipeg and had caused him no small amount of trouble which he had received from all parts in trying to answer all the enquiries of Canada and the U.S.

"He explained that the entire story had come from a plot of the registered Marquis wheat which he had received from The Grain Growers' Guide last spring. An ex-newspaper reporter who visited his farm for a day or two had busied himself with selecting a small bunch of the largest and choicest heads from this plot and then going into his field of regular Marquis wheat and making a grab of enough heads to make another bunch for a comparison and carrying them off with him. The balance of the story developed in the fertile brain of the reporter and Mr. Muir wishes to serve notice that he has quit trying to answer inquiries about the unnamed wheat."

The House of Lords has adopted a resolution that when honors are conferred on others than members of the royal family, the army, navy, and prominent officials a statement of the reasons for which such persons are recommended should be made, and that the prime minister should make the declaration that no payment to any party funds was associated with the honor. It was stated that there were many instances of the proposed bestowal of titles in consideration of payment of party funds. One gentleman it was shown had been approached with an offer of a baronetcy for £25,000, or a knighthood for £15,000.

The disquieting news from Russia and from the Italian front indicates that the war is far from won for the Allies. Your help is needed. Buy a Victory Loan bond.

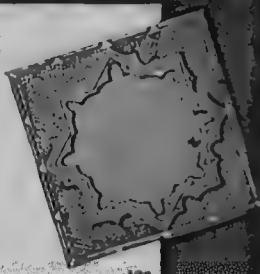
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DEATH OF M. K. COWAN, K.C.

Mahlon K. Cowan, K.C., whose name became familiar to thousands of western farmers in connection with his great work on the western freight rates case in 1912, died in Toronto on October 28. Mr. Cowan was born and raised on an Essex County, Ontario, farm. His early intention was to continue to follow his father's calling. An injury to his hand at the age of 19 prevented him from doing this and he entered law. Regarding his work in securing a reduction of freight rates "Saturday Night" has this to say:

"Mr. Cowan's greatest case and his most substantial victory was the western freight rates dispute, before the Dominion railway board in 1912. He received his brief from the governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan, exactly one week before the argument was set down for hearing at Winnipeg. The railway companies were anxious to hang up the question on technicalities, but he forced the issue by demanding that they assume the responsibility of showing that their freight rates were not too high. The suggestion was declined, and Mr. Cowan secured an adjournment until April 16. The interval he spent in digging up facts and figures. When the hearing came up at Toronto, he was ready with his witnesses, and the railway lawyers tried new tactics. They argued that he had no status before the board; that the case for the people should be presented by counsel for the Dominion government. The chairman, the late Justice Mabee, sided with Mr. Cowan, however, and gave the governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan recognition before the board. Then, Mr. Cowan gave a typical exhibition of dynamic force. In exactly one hour he examined three witnesses, and submitted a mass of figures to show that railway rates in the West were from 20 per cent. to 160 per cent. higher than in the East. Justice Mabee at once agreed that he had established a prima facie case for remedy, and that the onus was upon the railways of disproving it. Their efforts to do so failed, and Mr. Cowan won a victory for the western farmers, for which they should ever bless his memory. His final speech was one of the longest ever delivered in a Canadian court, and his superb generalship of

facts aroused the admiration of the entire legal profession."

THE WAR SITUATION

The Russian provisional government, headed by Kerensky, has been thrown out of power by the extreme radicals headed by Lenine, the Maximalist leader. Several ministers of the provisional government have been placed under arrest, and Premier Kerensky has fled the capital. It is reported that he has gone to the front with the object of rallying the army to his support. The counter revolution was effected almost without bloodshed. The policy of the Lenine government will, it is feared, be the consummation of a separate peace for Russia. A proclamation has been issued in which it is stated that the plan is to offer an immediate armistice of three months, during which elected representatives from all nations, and not the diplomats, are to settle the question of peace. Lenine will, he says, offer a just peace, but will not accept unjust terms.

Later reports state that Lenine's power is collapsing. Kerensky, heading an army of 200,000 to reinforce Loyalists, is marching on Petrograd. Street fighting has broken out in that city. To add to the troubles of the Kerensky government a state of war has been proclaimed in Finland and the governor-general dismissed, his place having been taken by a sailor. The diet has voted to elect a state directorate which will have supreme power in the province.

CADORNA REPLACED BY DIAZ

The Italian armies continue their retreat across the Venetian plains, and it is expected that they will take a stand at the Piave river, where they will be aided by large reinforcements from the British and French armies. General Cadorna has been removed from supreme command of the Italian armies and given a post on the Inter-Allied Conference, the other members of which will be the noted French General Foch and General Wilson of the British General staff. General Diaz has been placed in chief command of the Italians.

Swords into Plowshares

Continued from Page 9

bile maintenance and repair. This part of the course is opening up a large field of useful and agreeable work for many of the returned men.

But other departments of the college besides the engineering department are taking an interest in the training of returned soldiers. Lectures are given in poultry raising, market gardening, seed selection, field husbandry and livestock. Practically all the men taking the course looked forward to going back to the farm. Many of them had been hired men on prairie farms, others had worked all their lives on their fathers' farms, and a few had farms of their own. Many of them will be wanting work. "Tell your readers," said one of them, "if they want men to drive their tractors for them, all they have got to do is to let us know about it."

Work at the Old M.A.C.

The work carried on at the Tuxedo Park convalescent home, the old buildings of the Manitoba Agricultural College, is as varied as the needs of the returned soldiers. It includes bookkeeping and commercial work, civil service, tailoring, shoe-making, machine shop practice, photography and many other lines. The work is really divided into two great classes, occupational and vocational. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the men passing through the convalescent hospitals in Canada will be able to return to their old employments. All that is necessary to do with them is to give them an opportunity for keeping their hand in at their old work, or for becoming more proficient in it. It is necessary to train the other 10 per cent. for new occupations and this is called vocational work.

Of the phases of the work which have a particular bearing on agriculture, that in gasoline engine and tractor operation attracts the attention of the larger number of the students just as it does at Saskatoon. It is not necessary here to go into these engineering courses at length, as they are practically the same as those that have been described. The beneficial nature of the work may be judged from the following letter received from a returned soldier who was discharged from the military hospital some time ago:

"I found it a little hard at first getting in touch with the farmers at Regina and Moose Jaw, but before long I landed a job here plowing. I am now driving a 30-60 horse power tractor, a huge affair, and awkward at first to handle, but I am getting along famously now. You may be glad to know that your tractor school helped me a lot."

The Farm Work

The farm work is not yet completely organized, but it is being rapidly put into shape. There are three departments in good running condition, poultry, farm and gardening. The poultry department is under the superintendence of an original Princess Pat soldier, E. R. Walker, an Australian by birth, and a South African veteran, who was wounded on January 24, 1915, and is still taking treatment. He has had 17 years' experience with poultry and knows the business from A to Z. Like most poultry men, he is enthusiastic and is making a success of his department.

"We started out last spring without any chickens at all," said Mr. Walker, while we chatted over his poultry operations. "Most of the eggs were given to us, except 200 or 300 that we bought after getting started. We now have 600 chickens all incubator hatched and figure on keeping pure bred stock only. Our object is to teach soldiers how to make poultry pay as a commercial proposition and we have as many as a dozen in our poultry classes."

Mr. Walker went on to explain his feeding operations: "we are now feed-

ing a balanced ration of wheat, cracked oats, and cracked corn," he said. "We believe in feeding dry mash, and the chickens always have a mash of equal quantities of bran, shorts, corn meal, and the flour from rolled oats before them in feed hoppers. Once a day we feed a crumbly mash in troughs. It is composed chiefly of table scraps from the hospital, which have been run through a meat mincer. The chickens also get plenty of oyster shell, grit, and charcoal."

A full record is kept of all the eggs laid, the chickens being leg branded and trap nested as soon as they start to lay. The soldiers help out in feeding and cleaning out the pens. The product of the poultry plant is all consumed in the convalescent hospital. For the coming winter the plans include a series of lectures for which a syllabus is being gotten out by the military hospital authorities. These lectures will cover all such work as winter egg production, dry feeding by the hopper method, proper breeding of fowls, construction of poultry houses, handling of incubators, killing and dressing for market and every phase of the poultry business.



MR. WALKER AND SOME OF HIS WHITE LEGHORNS
Did you ever see a photo of chickens on a roost? They do not usually go to roost till it is too dark to photograph them. This was taken by flashlight.

On the farm proper practical instruction in agriculture is given: Three of the returned soldiers are at present in attendance at the new agricultural college. The object of the farm is to go in largely for dairying and hog raising. At present 12 high grade Holstein milch cows are kept. Each cow's milk is weighed each night and morning. Soldiers who interest themselves in general farm practice get a thorough understanding of practical agriculture through their work in this department. Everything is conducted as it would be on a model modern farm. Recently a modern dairy building has been erected, which contains a milk cooler, a boiler and a full set of appliances for attending to the milk. Most of the milk is used in the convalescent hospital situated on the farm. From 40 to 60 hogs are kept, being fed partly on the refuse from the institution. Arrangements are being made to have all lectures in agriculture given in the new agricultural college, while the practical work will be looked after on the hospital farm. Here the returned soldiers will be taught how to clean, manage, hitch and drive horses; the care and operation of farm machinery; practical work in the care of cattle and hogs, etc., so that when they go out they will have a good working knowledge of the usual farm operations.

One of the most satisfactory departments of the farm work is that devoted to the teaching of gardening. Many of the soldiers are taking a vital interest in the work that is being conducted here, as gardening is an occupation which lends itself well to the circumstances in which many of them are placed. This part of the work, however, will be treated in a future issue of The Guide.

Western farmers have done their utmost during the past season to produce food for the soldiers at the front. They will now do their utmost to help get the food to the men in the trenches by helping to finance the transaction. Victory Loan bonds give them the opportunity to do this that they have been looking for.

FIRST AND PARAMOUNT,
ABSOLUTE SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS

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CALENDAR**

"Perhaps I'll take out a policy next year", you say.

Your life is just as uncertain during this year as it will be later. Don't leave your family's future in doubt for another day.

Twice recently we've seen instances of men who have died within a year of their having been solicited for life assurance.

In one case the man put the matter off—to-day his widow is almost penniless. The other man purchased a policy—paid only one premium—and his widow received three thousand dollars. Comment is unnecessary.

We've a booklet called "The Creation of an Estate"—that we'd like to send you—if you're interest enough to write for it.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE

Assurance Company of Canada

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Branches and Agents in all important centres

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Laurier's Manifesto to the Electors

Referendum on Military Service Act—Abolition of Profiteering

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's manifesto to the Canadian people, briefly summarized in last week's issue, is a lengthy document reviewing the chief features of the legislation of the last session of parliament, and outlining his policy and aims if returned to power on December 17. Sir Wilfrid promises that "the first duty of his administration would be to find men, money and resources necessary to ensure the fullest measure of support to our heroic soldiers at the front, and to enable Canada to continue to the very end to do her splendid part to win the war."

Regarding the Military Service Act, his policy would be to not proceed further under its provisions until an opportunity to pronounce upon it by way of a referendum had been given, and then to proceed to carry out the wishes of the majority as thus expressed. He would remove the increases in the tariff passed at the beginning of the war, and would immediately remove the duties on agricultural implements and other essentials as demanded by the Western farmers. Drastic steps would be taken to bring under government control all food producing factories so that food might be sold at fixed prices. If necessary, he would not hesitate to take control of factories engaged in the supply of raw materials so as to produce them at cost. The War Times Election Act is characterized as a blot upon every instinct of justice. The C.N.R. purchase should, he states, be adjudicated upon by a new parliament.

Criticizes Government Program

After stating that to have avoided a war election had he consented to become a party to the Union government is absolutely an erroneous impression, because of the fact that one of the stipulations was that an appeal would be made to the country after the passing of a conscription measure, Sir Wilfrid states that the government's program reveals nothing that the Liberal members have been able to secure in the adoption of measures which as Liberals they deemed essential not only to win the war but for the welfare of the country at all times. The opposition would have given its support to measures for the economy of public expenditure and for civil service reform had it been given the opportunity. The government's promise of a strong and progressive immigration policy will, he says, be neutralized by the breach of faith with naturalized Canadian citizens involved in the withdrawal of the political franchise from large numbers of them. The government's policy in the development of transportation facilities is characterized as vague, with no mention made of the acquisition of the C.N.R., which however, was not exhausted by the legislation passed during the last session, and it will be one of the important duties of the next parliament to review it. He also characterizes as vague the promises of effective measures to prevent excessive profits, to prohibit hoardings and to prevent combinations for the increase of prices. To effectually reduce the cost of living, the tariff must be reformed, and its pressure removed from those commodities in which there are excessive profits. The increases of the tariff would be removed, these being a hindrance rather than a help to production in Canada. He continues: "In further mitigation of the disadvantages to agricultural production, I would immediately remove the duties on agricultural implements and other essentials, as demanded by the Western farmers. A general, well considered reform of the tariff for the purpose of helping Canadian production, and relieving the Canadian consumer would also be an object of my administration."

Abolition of Profiteering

In connection with the high cost of living, Sir Wilfrid promises that if returned to power he will take drastic steps to bring under government control all food producing factories, so that food may be sold at a fixed price under the control of the government. Arrangements would be made allowing for a full interest on investment and a fair and reasonable net profit. Should

such arrangements be impossible, he would not hesitate to commandeer all food factories.

Regarding profiteering in war supplies, he states as follows:

"One of the most important contributions towards winning the war is to put a stop to profiteering on war supplies. The government has deliberately encouraged profiteering for the benefit of its partizan followers. The first duty of my administration would be to secure to the country which pays for war supplies the excess of exorbitant profits being realized by the profiteers. Should it be necessary, I would not hesitate, in order to immediately stop profiteering to take control of the factories which are engaged in the supply of war materials, as has been done in Great Britain, and run them on the principle of reasonable return on investment for the owners and reasonable legitimate profit."

Government shops suitable for such purposes, would, he states, be turned to the production of war materials, ships, etc.

Opposes Military Service Act

The sudden departure from the voluntary system of enlistment, says Sir Wilfrid, has done more to hinder than to help the war. After reviewing the pronouncements against the policy of conscription by government leaders and the press, he states that the military service act which forces such a drastic measure upon a people unprepared, against repeated assurances to the contrary, was neither wise nor prudent, nor effective. "It will create and intensify division," he states, "where unity of purpose is essential." He promises if returned to power that a referendum on the question will first be submitted to the people, and that the will of the majority will determine the government's policy in enforcing the act.

Regarding the conscription of wealth, he states as follows: "The fundamental objection to the government's policy of conscription is that it conscripts human life only, and that it does not attempt to conscript wealth resources, or the services of any persons other

than those who come within the age limit prescribed by the Military Service Act. This is manifestly unjust.

A policy which will accord first place to the soldier and the sailor in the concern of the state will, I believe, bring forth the men necessary to fight its battles without the need of resource to conscription. If returned to power, I should adopt such a policy."

After dealing with the problem of the re-education of veterans, Sir Wilfrid discusses the War Times Election Act, which he characterizes as a blot upon every instinct of justice, honesty and fair play. Its chief features are attacked in detail, after which he continues:

"The Liberal members of the reconstructed government have put the mantle of their respectability upon this nefarious act as well as upon the Canadian Northern Act and upon many others against which they strongly protested and from which their presence in the government cannot remove the danger and indefensible character." He appeals to the friends of political freedom in every constituency to organize at once in order to defeat such a conspiracy as that by which there is a systematic elimination of Liberal candidates from the field.

"Should I be called upon to form a government," continues the manifesto, "I would hope to include in it representatives of business, of labor and of agriculture, of men whose sole object in dealing with the affairs of the country will be to devote their whole resources, wealth, and energy of the country to the winning of the war. It can only be done by honest agreement amongst all the different elements and interests of the country. I would hope to have in the government representatives of the masses of the people, the common people, whose guiding principles should be to defend them against organized privilege, which has hereto had far too much control over the government of the country."

The Victory Loan will help Britain buy Canada's surplus wheat. By buying Victory bonds the western farmer will help to win the war and will help his own business at the same time.

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THERE is real economy in buying good furniture of sound construction and superior finish. It cannot be bought as cheaply as the poorer grades; but the really slight difference in price of furniture and bedding of the Leslie quality is more than offset by the increased years of use and the satisfaction enjoyed in its beauty and evident superiority.

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Furniture of the Better Kind
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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

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Made up into garments, this wool is delightfully soft, and so strong and durable that Stanfield's actually costs less per year of wear than the cheaper, less comfortable kinds.

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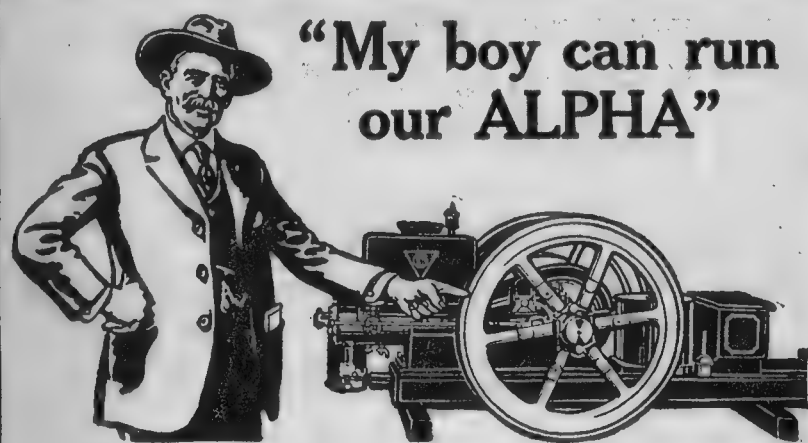
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"There aren't many engines I'd trust him with, but the Alpha is so simple that I know he can't go wrong."

Isn't that the kind of engine you want around your place—an engine that is as steady and dependable as the best horse you've got?

The Alpha doesn't have to be "tuned up" every time you want to run it. It contains no electric batteries to weaken and give trouble—no complicated parts to get out of order. To start it you simply oil it, turn on the fuel and give the flywheel a pull.

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MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Can you afford to Finish Hogs?

The World Shortage—Need of Fats—Western Opinions—Corn Situation

The food controller, speaking at a meeting a few days ago in Toronto, stated that Europe is short 33,000,000 hogs and that the total hog supply of Canada at the present time is but 3,000,000. At the rate of depletion now going on the final extermination of the hog will be seen before the war ends. The figures for the United States show today that the supply is 10 per cent under what it was a year ago. In that country all states have been asked to extend themselves to the limit in hog production, not only as a patriotic duty but as a profitable business. The minister of agriculture, speaking in Toronto last week, said that the margin of profit between the producers and consumers of pork and bacon will be regulated.

Bacon has for a long time past been rising in price in England and with it there has been a deterioration in quality. A recent statement from London to the United States food controller says: "It is not exaggerating to say that many shops last week had no bacon at all. Where procurable as much as 60 cents a pound was asked for stuff worth in pre-war times about 18 cents a pound."

It is the general policy of the European nations to reduce all their herds to slaughter to an extent far beyond their annual production. It is obvious that the number of animals which it is necessary to support by importing feed, require shipping facilities for their support far in excess of the tonnage that would be required to import equal amounts of animal products. From the viewpoint of the Allies in Europe it is the best policy to eat their animals and increase their import of meat products from abroad. The following table indicates the most recent survey of this situation.

| Livestock | Decrease Western Allies | Decrease in other countries including enemies | Total net decrease |
|-----------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Cattle | 8,420,000 | 26,750,000 | 28,080,000 |
| Sheep | 17,500,000 | 34,000,000 | 54,500,000 |
| Hogs | 7,100,000 | 31,600,000 | 32,423,000 |

Total 33,020,000 92,350,000 115,005,000

Pork Problem Most Serious

The pork problem is a most serious one; but as hogs lend themselves to rapid increase, it is a matter more easily solved than that of any other class of stock. The following table gives statistics that are enlightening as to the hog supply.

| United States | Three-year pre-war average | Fiscal year 1916-17 |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Hog population Jan. 1... | 61,600,000 | 67,450,000 |
| Number of hogs slaughtered... | 53,204,000 | 64,798,000 |
| Per cent of hogs slaughtered... | 86.3 | 96.1 |
| Average live weight in pounds... | 219.21 | 211.26 |
| Exports of pork products in pounds... | 992,885,000 | 1,501,271,000 |
| Domestic consumption in terms of pounds of pork products per capita... | 72.08 | 75.77 |

Pork products have a much greater influence in the present world situation than one would ordinarily attribute to them. The human body must have a certain amount of fat every day. Whether this fat is by means of dairy products, by vegetable oils or by pork products becomes a secondary matter in time of national crisis because pork products will to some degree substitute for the other foods.

Recently the food controller for the United States said: "If we aggregate all the food stuffs of this country and if we substitute the amount of fodder grains which we can expect to export in view of the present shipping outlook, we would find this astounding fact. We have today somewhere over the equivalent of 1,000,000,000 bushels of feeds more than last year. This is an increase of over 25 per cent, for which we have no corresponding number of animals to feed. The best market for this feed seems to be through livestock."

Advice by Western Feeders

A few weeks ago The Guide sent a questionnaire to a number of the best swine producers in Western Canada asking what suggestions of a practical nature they had to offer to other farmers on the most economical methods of producing pork under present high feed costs. It was asked whether they thought it would be better to carry hogs along on all the cheap feed pos-

Alberta Winter Fair Calgary, Dec. 11-14 1917

Prizes for CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE and POULTRY

500 head of purebred Cattle and Horses to be offered for Sale by Auction

Special passenger rates of single fare for return trip.

Send for Prize List and Rules of Sale

E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary
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CALGARY

Saskatchewan Winter Fair Regina, Nov. 27-30, 1917

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FOR HORSES, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY

Provincial Auction Sales of Female Cattle and Sheep and Swine

Single Fare Rates on the Railways.

Prize Lists and Entry Forms may be had on application to

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FOR CATTLE

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THE KEYSTONE DEHORNER

The Department of Agriculture has found that dehorning cows adds to their milking value. The KEYSTONE DEHORNER is mentioned in the 1915 report (page 131) as the most effective instrument for the purpose. Write for booklet.

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219 Robert Street, Toronto

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Fully Guaranteed Union Made

Big Roomy Garments. Cut to fit easy. Seam Sewn. Extra Strong.

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Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.
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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Ears, Disempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly.
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Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for mankind reduces strains, painful, knotted, swollen veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered.
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Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Order Re Herd Law Extension

The Minister of Agriculture having been applied to because of the delay in threshing, for an order to extend the period during which animals may not be allowed to run at large in certain parts of the Herd District, it is hereby ordered, in accordance with the provisions of the Stray Animals Act, that the Herd Law be extended for a period of thirty days, from the First day of November to the Thirtieth day of November, 1917, both days inclusive, in the areas described as follows:—

- LYING WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN**
Range 1, Townships 1, 2, 3 and 5.
Range 2, Township 5 and all that portion of Township 6 lying to the south of Twelve Mile Lake.
Range 3, Township 5 and all that portion of Township 6 lying to the south of Twelve Mile Lake.
Range 4, Townships 1, 2 and 3.
Range 5, Townships 1, 2 and 3.
Range 11, Townships 21, 22 and 23.
Range 12, Townships 22 and 23.
Range 13, Townships 22 and 23.

(Sgd.) F. H. AULD,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,
Department of Agriculture,
Regina, Sask., October 29, 1917.

Daily Market

FOR

BEEF, STOCKER AND DAIRY CATTLE

Hogs and Sheep

Modern facilities
Direct railway connections.

Inquiries solicited

Edmonton Stock Yards
LIMITED
Edmonton, Alberta.

sible until well grown (that is, 200 to 225 pounds) or finish them off early at say 150 to 160 pounds and then wait until spring for a new crop and pasture to help out more economical production. We also asked what feeds or mixtures they would suggest as most economical in finishing hogs at the present time.

W. H. English, Harding, Man., says: "I have been growing from 100 to 150 hogs each year and I have come to the conclusion that I will feed out what I have and quit until the government does something in the way of co-subsiding foreigners as farm laborers. No man can continue in the hog business at the present time and make gains unless he does the feeding himself and I may say I have tried every plan to produce pork on an economical basis. In 1917 I fed \$1,000 worth of hogs and I have today \$1,000 worth more to finish. If a man has a bunch of hogs well grown it would pay him well to feed these hogs on the best ground barley in good clean pens and they will make good gains and some money for the labor and feed that it will require to finish them. I may say I grow from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels of sugar beets for fall and winter feeding and I always finish on ground barley, shorts or wheat screenings."

Other Experts' Opinions

G. H. Hutton, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Alta., says: "The unsettled condition of the hog market makes it difficult to predict the probable profits from the feeding of hogs during the coming fall and winter. Should prices not sag below the present level, the work would return a small profit with grain at present prices. Consumption at Lacombe ran around six bushels of grain for one pound of pork during the coldest winter months last year. It is our judgment that if hogs are thrifty and making good gains it is best to finish them off as rapidly as possible since they have at least to be maintained and the cost of maintenance or light growing rations during the winter is considerable. Many of our groups during the last 30 days have made a gain of one and a half pounds daily, and I am of the opinion that it would be quite unprofitable to check this rate of growth by limiting the ration. Oats and barley in equal parts, both well ground, make a splendid feed. We are using shorts with five to ten per cent of tankage added with fair results and at a cost which will leave a satisfactory margin of profit. Looking at the situation as it stands, I believe the grower should maintain his general breeding herd in a thrifty condition because the 1918 pig crop is altogether likely to be less than normal."

Professor A. M. Shaw, of the University of Saskatchewan, says: "I would recommend that all pigs be pushed rapidly along on full feed until they reach the weights of from 175 to 230 pounds. If hogs weighing 150 to 160 at present were carried until next spring a loss would certainly result in almost every case, as feeds will probably be higher in the spring than they are at present. The time when pork can be produced cheapest is certainly during the summer months when pasture is available. At this time of the year when hogs have been taken off the pasture for finishing, the ration we recommend would be shorts, Rock river feed (the fine meal put out by the Quaker Oats Co.), composed of the fine particles of oatmeal or siftings containing no hulls whatever, barley or ground wheat screenings if they are available. Corn up to the present time has not been available, although it can now be imported in carload lots. Where wheat screenings contain any quantity of buckwheat they form a valuable feed for hogs. The ordinary screenings, however, can be used to advantage if about half of the ration is composed of shorts, oats or barley chop."

The Corn Situation

The greatest corn producing districts of the United States suffered severely from frost this fall and a tremendous amount of soft corn was the result. This soft corn will be available for distribution in the United States during the coming cold weather. Much

Continued on Page 38

SPECIAL UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

Instructed by—C Ranching Company, who have disposed of their Leases, and are going out of the business, I will sell the following at the

Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary

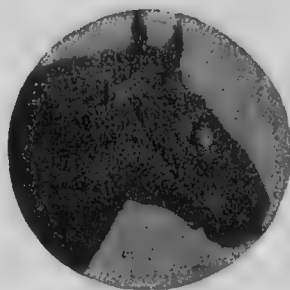
On WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1917

At 12 o'clock

250 HEAD OF HORSES

COMPRISING:

- 75 Head Mares, 1100 to 1400 lbs.
- 50 Head Sucking Colts, Good Boned
- 30 Head Mares and Geldings, rising 2 years
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NOTE.—These Horses are all Percheron and Suffolk Punch Bred, and are an exceptionally good bunch. The Mares have all been bred again, and will be sold in lots to suit Purchasers. Absolutely without reserve.

We will load Horses FREE on C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P.

We have 20 head of 1, 2 and 3-year-old Imported Registered Percheron Stallions with good bone and conformation. Will give terms to responsible parties.

Terms Cash.

A. LAYZELL, Auctioneer



Big Shorthorn Sale at Regina Winter Fair

November 28, 1917, at 9 a.m.

At Pootman & Son's Sale Barns

J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man., will sell 110 head on that date and following days of fair, including 60 registered females, 15 young bulls, and 80 good Shorthorn grade cows and heifers.

Descendants of "Gairford Marquis," Imp., "Shenley Adonis," Imp., "Oakland Star," Imp., and other great show bulls.

Ten fine Ontario Heifers sired by a first prize bull at Toronto and in calf to "Duke of Saskatoon," son of "Gairford Marquis." Many other good animals are in calf to "Duke of Saskatoon," "Shenley Ythion," and other high priced bulls. Some exceptionally good bulls will be sold; many of the grade females are nearly pure bred and in calf to registered bulls. Write for Catalog.

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Pure-Bred Shorthorn Bulls are in universal demand in every country in the world—a fact worth considering if you expect to establish a pure-bred herd or to purchase a bull for the production of commercial cattle.

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Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited
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FARM SPECIALISTS WINNIPEG

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Old Roosters, per lb. 12c
Ducks, any age, per lb. 15c
Geese, any age, per lb. 14c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 21c
Butter, per lb. 34c
Eggs, strictly new laid, per doz. 40c

All prices F.O.B. Winnipeg.
We are also in a position to handle all the Dressed Hogs you can ship and should be glad to have you write us for quotations.
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Old Hens, in good condition per lb. 13c-15c
Roosters, in good condition per lb. 12c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 15c-16c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 20c-21c
Geese, in good condition, per lb. 14c-15c
Spring Chickens, in good condition, per lb. 15c-16c
F.O.B. Winnipeg. Please let us know what you have and we'll forward crates and egg cases for shipping.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY
Standard Produce Co.
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY

All Prices Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. Guaranteed till the next issue. If you haven't any crates let us know how many you have and we will forward enough crates for shipping.
Hens, any size, in good condition, per lb. 14c
Ducks, per lb. 16c
Turkeys, 7 lbs. up, No. 1 condition per lb. 21c
Roosters, per lb. 12c
Geese, per lb. 15c
Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition 16c
Up to November 1st, we have been paying 16c for Spring Chickens in good condition. We will continue to pay this for good stock just as long as the price holds and will always pay the very best possible.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Hens, in good condition, per lb. 13c-14c
Fat Hens, 5 lbs. up, per lb. 15c
Ducks, per lb. 16c
Turkeys, 7 lbs. up, in good condition, per lb. 20c
Geese, per lb. 14c
Fat Geese, per lb. 15c
Spring Chickens, from 3 1/2 lbs. up, in good condition, per lb. 16c
We are also buying Dry Picked Poultry in good condition with heads and feet on. We are paying two cents higher than for live poultry.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
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FURS
AND
HIDES
TO
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**
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WINNIPEG - MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
FREE TO THOSE WHO
SHIP TO US.

Make the Poultry Show a Good One

Get the buyers there—Have Actual Demonstrations—Preparing Prize Lists

By Prof. M. C. Herner

During the last year or two many agricultural societies have been including in their prize lists a section for dressed poultry. In many cases this has helped to create a greater interest in the seed grain section of the fair. Many fairs that were nearly dead have been revived by bringing in this new feature. Not only does it bring added interest in the fair but it also tends to stimulate poultry production. The methods of preparing dressed poultry for a show have undergone somewhat of a change of late years and exhibitors are in many instances rather slow in bringing out entries for the shows. Lack of definite knowledge is evidently the chief difficulty in the way of getting out the entries.

The advantages of holding a dressed poultry show are not as many as they should be. Simply bringing in half-a-dozen pairs of chickens, a few turkeys or ducks and geese and showing them at the fair is not doing the good it should. A show should serve as an education and the interest should be widespread. The fair day should come early enough in the season to be made a poultry marketing day. Farmers from all over the country should on this day bring their poultry which they wish to sell and dispose of it to dealers and others who are in the market to buy. Any good, live agricultural society could easily organize such a day. There will be no difficulty in inducing buyers to come to such a fair providing they get assurance that sufficient poultry will be there to make it worth their while attending. When the fair is held in December it will be rather late to include live poultry in the marketing end of the fair, but the dressed poultry can be worked in to good advantage.

The Brandon Dressed Poultry Show which has held six very successful shows is operated on this line. This is the only dressed poultry association in Canada today holding an annual fair. The success of this fair has been largely due to the fact that all exhibitors were guaranteed a good market for all the poultry they showed. Portage la Prairie was another point in Manitoba which last year had purchasers out to its fair. At this place the marketing was not confined to dressed poultry but the buyer purchased a whole carload of live poultry as well. What these two associations have done can be done at almost any point in any of the Western provinces. It may not be conducted on such a large scale but the same principle can be worked out.

Carry On Demonstrations

Another feature of the dressed poultry shows which will go a long way toward making them successful is to have the actual operations carried on in killing, dressing and preparing poultry for market. There is nothing quite so good as "showing how." Farmers need information badly on this work and there is no better place to give it than at one of these fairs where everything is available. Further than this, the judge of poultry should, if time permits, mark in blue pencil on the entry cards the strong and weak points of each exhibit. The exhibitor is in this way educated to the needs of good market poultry. Exhibitors and visitors alike can then see for themselves the relative importance of the various points.

The preparation of poultry for the show is somewhat similar to that of preparation for market. Poultry intended for a show should of course, be somewhat fatter than market poultry. Usually a longer period of fattening is required than when fattening for market although the method of killing is the same, or at least should be. In fattening, the feeding of a small quantity of melted tallow in the mash will have good results in producing a whiter and fatter carcass. Raw meat will also have a food effect providing the feeding is not overdone.

The following rules and suggestions

should help exhibitors to prepare their poultry properly:

- 1.—All poultry should be starved at least twenty-four hours before killing.
- 2.—Killing should be done by bleeding in the throat or piercing the brain.
- 3.—All poultry must be dry plucked. (Scalding should disqualify.)
- 4.—Poultry with food in the crop should also be disqualified.
- 5.—Crooked breast bones and other deformities should disqualify.
- 6.—All poultry must be shown undrawn with heads and feet left on carcass.
- 7.—No females should be allowed to compete against



PROF. M. C. HERNER

males.

Suggestions for Killing

Some exhibitors still wish to kill by dislocating the neck. Whenever this is done it will be noticed that the head discolors quite rapidly and that the carcass also has a discolored neck clear down to the shoulders. Such an entry never has the meat and attractive appearance of that killed by bleeding and sticking. In plucking, care should be taken not to rub the hands on the body of the fowl before it is dead. This will leave a bruised look and detract from the appearance of the carcass. All feathers should be removed except a few inches on the neck. The small feathers on the tips of the wings and on the hocks may be left if desired. By taking the carcass in one hand by the legs and giving it a short sharp jerk downward, the clotted blood will all be jerked out of the throat. The head or feet should then be washed in warm water and all blood or other dirt removed.

The carcass can now be trussed and shaped properly to show off to the best advantage. By drawing the legs up close to the side of the breastbone and tying them through, the carcass will look more blocky. The hairs on the carcass need not be singed off nor should the legs be scalded and pared. The judges usually prefer to see the birds as near a natural condition as possible. If some poultry is trussed and others are not, it is the duty of the judge to compare them on the basis of all being exhibited under the same condition. Many exhibitors do not know what is required so a little education will be needed until the stuff is shown in the condition required. Quite an improvement will be seen in some of the shows from year to year. When exhibitors once know what is required and how to prepare and show the product, the standard of the fair will gradually be raised.

A point that comes up at many of the smaller shows is that of showing pullets against cockerels in the class for chickens. This should not be allowed. In the first place, pullets always dress out neater and plumper and better finished, whereas cockerels lack condition. Besides this, any pullets fit to show at a fair will also be in good condition to lay eggs in the winter and should be kept for that purpose.

Divisions For a Prize List

Regarding suggestions for prize lists, it would be well for most fairs to have a few classes for chickens at least and then one each for ducks, geese and turkeys. The following division will give an idea:

- 1.—Pair of cockerels of the utility breeds or types.
- 2.—Pair of cockerels of the egg breeds or types.
- 3.—Pair of fowl of utility breeds or types.
- 4.—Pair of fowl of egg breeds or types.
- 5.—Six cockerels of utility breeds or types.
- 6.—Six cockerels of egg breeds or types.
- 7.—Six fowl of utility breeds or types.

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Potatoes For Sale

We are supplying the Grain Growers' Association at many points in Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta, who are buying cars of potatoes, and will be glad to quote any secretary who wants to make purchase of potatoes.

We also want to buy Bromo Grass, Western Rye Grass, Timothy Seed and Seed Oats, also either seed or feed Flax. Write us and send samples if you have any to offer.

We sell French and Dutch Bulbs for Christmas blooming.

J. J. Murray & Co.

Seed Merchants

Opp. Civic Block, Edmonton, Alta.

- 8.—Six fowl of egg breeds or types.
- 9.—Pair of ducks.
- 10.—Pair of geese.
- 11.—Pair of turkeys.

The last three could be divided into 1917 class and older where there is a large display.

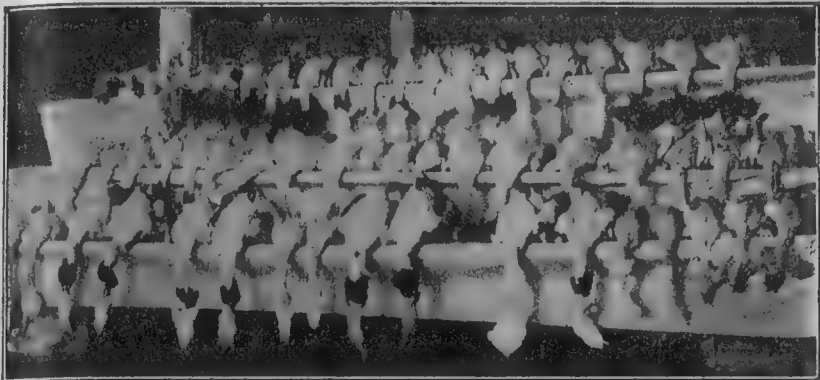
- 12.—Best collection to consist of at least one pair of chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys.

A rule that no exhibitor be allowed to show the same stock at more than two fairs should be on the books and

GUIDE BIG POTATO CONTEST

One of the features of the Guide Seed Fair was the Big Potato Contest put on for boys and girls over 10 and under 18 years old. The prizes awarded were for the best one big potato of good quality, smooth, sound and free from disease. The only condition of entry in this was that The Guide must come regularly to the home of the exhibitor and the address label borne by a recent number must accompany each entry.

There was a large number of entries of splendid big potatoes. The first



A Good Display of Dressed Poultry at a Seed Grain and Dressed Poultry Show

enforced. Some exhibitors make a circuit of fairs and "clean up" all the prize money at them with the same stuff. The amount of prize money awarded will depend on local conditions. Some fairs offer altogether too heavy prize money in proportion to the number of entries and the value of stuff shown. The two should be consistent with each other.

A good scheme in connection with some fairs at least would be to have a class for farm cockerels of the utility type, not necessarily pure bred, these to be shown and judged alive first as market chickens, afterwards killed, dressed and judged as dressed market chickens and then drawn and prepared ready for table use and judged on the dressing percentage. This work would be very valuable from an educational standpoint and should draw out a large entry providing the prize money was sufficiently large.

POULTRY SUGGESTIONS

Dealers say that the market poultry which has come in during the last few weeks is if anything in poorer condition than last year. What about it?



One Method of Displaying Dressed Poultry. Chickens not Trussed up but Heads are Wrapped

You are dissatisfied and the dealer is dissatisfied. You are not getting the price and the dealer says he is not getting the quality. Scarcity of feed and rough cold October weather have formed the chief drawback to the market poultry situation the last few weeks. The early shipments were in far better condition than the late ones.

Do not feed poultry food that might be used for human food. Feed as much of the otherwise waste products as possible. Help to conserve the nation's food products. Even the little red hen can and will do her share if we show her how.

WINNERS IN THE BIG POTATO CONTEST

Cash Prizes

- 1—Neoma Hawkins, Gledhow, Sask., \$10.00.
 - 2—Clara Hillis, Macklin, Sask., \$6.00.
 - 3—Jno. H. Ewert, Main Centre, Sask., \$4.00.
 - 4—Mary Brain, Dauphin, Man.; \$2.00.
- ##### Ribbon Badges, Special Awards
- 5—Willie Russel, Richard, Sask.
 - 6—Alfred Sedgwick, Neudorf, Sask.
 - 7—Frank Gerein, Vibank, Sask.
 - 8—Laura Wallis, Biggar, Sask.
 - 9—Harry Eliason, Wynyard, Sask.
 - 10—Bessie Lake, Asquith, Sask.
 - 11—Frances Larson, Box Springs, Alta.
 - 12—Miss W. M. Wrubleski, Otthon, Sask.



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FAIR TREATMENT BIG DEALERS SMALL PROFITS

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You will spend a lot of time in the house this winter -

Indoor entertainment thus necessitated produces increased housework. Naturally, first thoughts then are along lines of improving the home surroundings, and minimizing such household tasks as far as possible.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

give a brighter and cheerier appearance to any home. The young folks may dance and entertain their friends in ways that would otherwise be practically impossible. The customary weekly scrubbing and daily sweeping would no longer be necessary. A few minutes with a dustless mop makes everything clean and neat.

See that your new home has hardwood floors or that the present softwood carpeted floors are covered with hardwood.

Let us show you how little "Beaver Brand" Flooring costs. Illustrated Catalogue and detailed particulars on request.

THE SEAMAN-KENT CO. LTD.

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CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue P. Address:

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|--------|----------|--------------|----------|
| 2 h.p. | \$46.50 | With Magneto | \$57.50 |
| 3 h.p. | \$72.50 | With Magneto | \$83.50 |
| 5 h.p. | \$115.50 | With Magneto | \$126.50 |
| 7 h.p. | \$154.50 | With Magneto | \$167.50 |
| 9 h.p. | \$249.50 | With Magneto | \$262.50 |

Mounted on Skids.
The best mechanical help you can get. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back promptly. Sizes 12 to 14 h.p. Will run your grinder, churn, pump, saw, cream separator, etc., and give entire satisfaction in any weather. Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.

Write to-day for full information



Red Star

The Most Wonderful

Cream Separator

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The perforated equalizing sleeve which distributes the milk equally to the discs is the most wonderful invention ever put into a separator to increase its efficiency. Gets more cream than you would think existed in the milk.

No. 30—300 pound capacity \$46.45
No. 45—450 pound capacity \$48.75

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COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Dept. S.E. Austin, Minn.

Can you Afford to Finish Hogs?

Continued from Page 33

of this corn will be dried artificially and though it may not thereby be damaged much in quality it will be shrunken a great deal and break up more or less. When shipped in bulk this kiln dried corn will contain a lot of cracked and floury corn, but the quality from a feeding standpoint should be good. Some experiments have shown corn is better ground anyway. Soft corn is a splendid feed, only its keeping qualities are bad.

Corn for future delivery in the United States is now offering quite freely at considerably reduced prices under spot delivery for old corn. The prices of old corn offering are too high to attract purchasers for feeding to livestock. Machinery is being set in motion in Indiana to save 50,000,000 bushels of frost-bitten corn which stands practically worthless on the farms of that state alone.

Corn exports from United States are being carefully guarded and all the holes in the demand in that country filled. No encouragement is being given to have any of this exported and none can be exported except under special licence. At present third grade corn could be laid down in Winnipeg for probably \$1.45 per bushel or about \$52 per ton. Kiln dried corn deliverable in December will perhaps be considerably under this before next month as the new crop has only begun to move. Soft corn for immediate delivery is too high in price. Most of it contains from 28 to 36 per cent of moisture and the present prices seem too high for corn of that kind. It seems likely this position will considerably improve during December and possibly also that this feed will be more readily available to Canadian feeders if it is wanted.

In trials at Nebraska Experimental Station corn showed more economical gains than barley, 470 pounds of corn giving 100 pounds of gain compared with 590 pounds of barley. Shorts or wheat middlings make a good supplement to feed with corn. With shorts at about \$40 a ton and corn at \$55 it should be possible to make economical gains and a fair profit if hogs remain at present prices. The chances are they will go higher and they should be allowed to unless all feeds and labor are put on an equitable basis.

The situation is a critical one. It seems certain there will be an almost unlimited demand for pork products next year. Conservation of good sows and raising of good early spring litters is a most urgent need and the finishing of all hogs at present on hand to at least a reasonable extent is of great importance. Pastures and out-door run next spring and summer will greatly decrease not only the feed but also the labor cost of raising the new crop.—E. A. WEIR.

BRANDON BOYS' CALF COMPETITION

The Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show, through the generosity of the Winnipeg sub-section of the Canadian Bankers' Association and the Minister of Agriculture, are able to repeat the Boys' Fat Calf Competition at the Brandon Winter Fair, March next. In addition to the \$1,000 given by the above, a further sum of \$25 is donated by the Brandon branch of the International Harvester Company, for a 21st and 22nd prize of \$15 and \$10.

Rules Governing the Competition

1.—Open to boys, resident of Canada, over nine years of age and under 17 years, and to steers or grade heifers, calved in 1917.

2.—Competitor must have fed, cared for and fitted his animal for at least four months immediately previous to the date of the exhibition, and must himself exhibit the animal in the show ring when judged or paraded.

3.—Every boy who complies with rules 1 and 2 is eligible to enter the competition. One or more entries may be made from one family or farm, but only one entry may be made by any one boy.

4.—In making entry, the name, address and date of birth of competitor must be furnished; the age of animal, date of birth, name of sire and breed must also be given.

5.—Parents, guardians or employers must certify that the boy is over nine and under 17 years of age at opening date of fair, and that he has taken charge of, fed and cared for the animal for at least four months immediately previous to opening date of fair, and must also certify to the age of the animal to be exhibited. No entry will be accepted unless this certificate accompanies it. Entry forms mailed on application.

In placing the awards, the judges will consider the value of the animal from a producer's and consumer's standpoint, with a view of co-operation with the food control department in their efforts to increase the production of beef. The directors would advise competitors to select steer calves wherever possible to do so and reserve the heifer calves for breeding purposes. After this year it may be necessary to limit the competition to steer calves.

The following are the prizes:—

1st, \$100; 2nd, \$90; 3rd, \$80; 4th, \$75; 5th, \$70; 6th, \$65; 7th, \$60; 8th, \$55; 9th, \$50; 10th, \$45; 11th, \$40; 12th, \$40; 13th, \$35; 14th, \$35; 15th, \$30; 16th, \$30; 17th, \$25; 18th, \$25; 19th, \$25; 20th, \$25; 21st, \$15; 22nd, \$10.

The Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association, or the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, or the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, will supplement the first prize by \$50, provided the winning animal is sired by a bull recorded in its record book. This insures to the winner of first prize at least \$150 in cash.

MR. WOOD WITHDRAWS

The committee which was appointed by the convention of independent electors of the federal constituency of Portage la Prairie, on June 16, 1917, and charged with the conduct of the campaign was called together by the formation of a Union government, and to decide on the best course to pursue under existing circumstances.

There was a splendid attendance at the meeting, the majority of whom favored the continuance of the campaign maintaining that the National Farmers' Platform as formed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and adopted by the United Farmers of Ontario and Alberta and by The Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan is the fairest and most effective for the winning of the war, that has yet been suggested—and that the election should be fought out on these lines. The balance of the committee, while agreeing with the sentiments expressed, thought that under existing circumstances and to avoid being misunderstood and misrepresented, though as anxious to win the war as any one could possibly be believe it advisable to declare a truce for the present, it being distinctly understood that as soon as the war cloud has passed the struggle will be resumed, and vigorously carried on until corporation rule has been overthrown, the big interests deprived of their privileges—honest government established and freedom and equity secured for the humblest in the land.

After further discussion this view prevailed and with the consent and approval of the candidate, J. S. Wood, the committee decided to withdraw from the field.

UNIONISTS ENDORSE HENDERS

R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, nominated on the Farmers' Platform in Macdonald constituency, has received the endorsement of the Unionists.

R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, has issued a statement declining to be a union candidate on the grounds of his opposition to the previous railway policies of Hon. Arthur Sifton, the new minister of customs, and of the political methods of Hon. James Calder. In his judgment the election of a supporter of the new government holding less strong and fixed political convictions would best serve the interests of unity.

One Saskatchewan school inspector has applied on behalf of school pupils for \$2,000 worth of Victory bonds. The boys and girls should all be urged to help.

FREE

A beautifully illustrated Fur Style Book—giving advance information on furs and fur fashions—contains 40 pages with 125 illustrations of up-to-date Furs and Fur Garments—All these illustrations are photographs of living people—thus showing how the Furs REALLY appear—it shows Furs for every member of the family. Don't fail to send for this book TO-DAY. It is now ready for mailing and will be mailed as requests are received.

HALLAM'S FUR STYLE BOOK

1917-18 EDITION



1935—This Cape of Black Wolf is made in one of the most fascinating designs, shown for this season. It is of generous width on the shoulders and the band collar is just what is required to make it one of the warmest and most comfortable fur pieces. The fur is fine, silky, jet black and very durable. Fastens as shown with silk crocheted buttons. Price, DELIVERED TO YOU, \$35.50. 1699—Muff to match, in the new large barrel shape, trimmed as shown with head, tail and paws. It is finished over soft down bed and has silk wrist cord. PRICE OF MUFF DELIVERED TO YOU, \$10.00. The set throughout is lined with black corded silk poplin. This is a most desirable and serviceable fur set. A striking example of wonderful "HALLAM" values.

Address, using number as below.

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401 HALLAM BLDG., TORONTO.

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We buy raw furs from trappers and Indians. We tan and manufacture them in our own tannery and workshops at Brandon and can sell you

MUSKRAT, HUDSON SEAL or BEAVER COATS, WOLF, FOX, MINK SETS, Etc.

at 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. less than any mail order house possibly can do, and can give you better goods at the same time.

Write for our Fur Booklet

Wheat City Tannery
Brandon, Man.

MYERS GLASS SEAT PUMPS



When you are ready for a new pump, look deeper than the paint, for paint soon wears off and has nothing whatever to do with pumping water.

Ask your dealer to show you a MYERS PUMP with Cog Gear Handle and Non-Corrosive Glass Valve Seat and have him explain why it pumps 33% easier than the ordinary kind, and why Myers Leathers stay soft and pliable and last longer than others. He will be glad to tell you about these and the many other Myers features that make Myers Pumps better.

Ask him, or write us. Attractive booklets on request.



F. E. MYERS & BRO.
240 ORANGE ST. ASHLAND, OHIO

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Concerning the Garden

THE GARDEN SOIL

The garden soil should be fertile. Vegetables are heavy feeders, but they will return many times over the value of the manure used in building up the soil. Barnyard manure is the best general fertilizer to use, both for its plant food value and for its tendency to lighten uptight and clayey soils which drain poorly and remain "cold" until late in the spring. The loose, mellow soil resulting from application of barnyard manure is also essential in growing the root crops, which are likely to be misshapen and distorted in too light and stony soils. Root crops are more easily harvested in a mellow soil, too. A dressing of three inches of manure is not too much, but it should be well rotted if it is plowed under in the spring.

Gardens that were plowed this fall will show the good effects of weathering and a reduced number of grubs and other pests that have escaped freezing, as well as the opportunity for rotting of the manure through winter. If your garden was not plowed this fall, it should be done as early as the ground is at all fit to work in the spring.

OKANAGAN'S SATISFACTORY YEAR

Reports from the Okanagan Valley state that this season has been the best fruit year ever experienced. Prices have been excellent and the quantity and quality of the fruit produced, with the possible exception of apricots, has been fully up to the mark. The valley has seen other years when the trees bore more heavily, although probably the total crop was not any larger, as new trees are coming into bearing every season, but this is the first year that the Okanagan has obtained a good yield and good prices at the same time. Freight and express shipments are showing a healthy increase over 1916.

DIVIDENDS FROM WINDBREAKS

Time spent in planting a windbreak is well invested. The most frequent criticism of Western Canada as a place to live in is the absence of trees to break the monotony of the prairie. A well planned and strong growing shelter-belt largely overcomes this objec-

GARDEN REDUCES LIVING EXPENSES

The garden is the quickest and best means of reducing the cost of living. Present food prices can best be reduced by growing a new supply of food. It will take several months to produce a surplus of many food products such as meat, potatoes and flour. Furthermore, the effect of this surplus on the price which the consumer has to pay is doubtful. By planting a garden the consumer can relieve the food shortage directly in a few weeks. He can substitute his fresh garden vegetables for canned products and for many of the high priced staples.

The earliest garden crops are those which thrive in cool weather and which are more or less frost resistant. The first crops which may be planted are onions, peas, salsify, spinach and parsnips. Ordinarily these may be planted during April or early May. Later, lettuce, radishes, beans, corn, etc., may be planted. Succession plantings of lettuce and radishes should be made because both have a short harvesting period. Another group of cool weather crops includes beets, carrots, cauliflower and cabbage.

COMPARATIVE FRUIT PRICES

The following table is interesting as showing the comparative wholesale prices of fruit at Vancouver, B.C., on September 29 of the years 1915, 1916 and 1917. It will be noted that there is a general all round advance in these prices.

| | 1917 | 1916 | 1915 |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| Apples, B.C. | | | |
| McIntosh | | | |
| Reds | \$2.25-2.50 | \$2.00 | \$1.85 |
| Cooking | | | |
| Apples | 1.25-1.50 | .60 | .75 |
| Crab Apples | 1.25-1.75 | None | 1.25 |
| Peaches | Open | .90 | .75 |
| Pears | 1.50-1.75 | 1.00-2.00 | 2.00 |
| Plums | 1.00 | .80 | .55 |
| Prunes | .85 | .55 | .55 |
| Tomatoes | .80-.90 | .75 | .75 |
| Potatoes | 30.00 | 22.00 | 12.00 |
| Onions | 2.50 | 2.75 | Open |

THE HONEY SUPPLY

In conversation with a Guide representative recently R. M. Muckle, provincial apiarist for Manitoba, stated



Winter is The Time To Lay Plans For Having a Garden Like This Next Summer

tion and adds to the value of the farm. There is no longer any question about the possibility of having such a shelter-belt. In almost every district there are farmers who have been successful in securing a nice growth of trees. A plantation need not entail any cash outlay. The forestry farm at Indian Head supplies trees which experience has shown to be the most suited to the soil and climatic conditions of the west. Full instructions for laying out the plantation, for preparing the soil and for planting and handling the trees are also furnished. If this service is utilized a few years will suffice to produce a shelter-belt that will add attractiveness to the farm, increase its value, furnish shelter in winter and shade in summer and make the growing of small fruits and vegetables an easier matter.

that all the Manitoba honey crop for 1917 had been sold some time ago. The supply of honey is very short this year. None of the Manitoba crop had been sold for less than 17½ cents per pound, and some of it for as high as 20 cents per pound. The crop was put up in good shape and there was a good demand for it. It has been the practice of some people to order their supply of honey about this time of year. Mr. Muckle stated, however, that if anyone wished to secure honey from the Manitoba crop it would be necessary to get busy and have the order placed shortly after July. Regarding the supply in Ontario, which it is understood from shippers is short, Mr. Muckle stated that Ontario beekeepers are getting from 14 cents to 16 cents per pound wholesale for their honey. Last year the general price prevailing was around 12 cents per pound.

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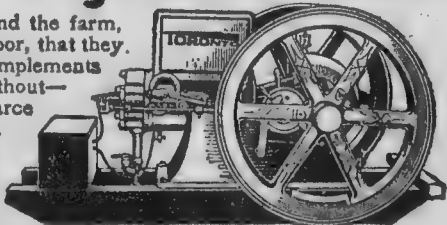
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Power of the Church

By Florence T. Robinson

It is a significant sign of the times that there is an increasing tendency to criticize the church and her power, or lack of power, to control the minds and hearts of men. A generation or two ago most church members were comparatively indifferent to what went on outside their own particular denomination, but now there seems to be a general awakening to the fact that nominal Christianity is not moulding the destinies of nations to anything like the extent it should do if its mission is, as it asserts, to establish the Kingdom of God amongst men. Apart from the millions of heathen and others who, if not idolaters, are not believers in Christ, there are more millions in those parts of the world dominated by the church over whom she exercises apparently no influence and who are worse even than pagans, inasmuch as they have absolutely no religion whatsoever.

When the conditions in so-called Christian countries today are considered, the conclusion at which most thinking people would arrive would be either that the church has failed in her mission or that she has mistaken it. That there is a mistake somewhere is almost certain. Every day church members pray: "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven." How is that will ever to be done on earth if people do not do it? The church is not some abstract entity, some formless and intangible thing outside of and independent of the people who "belong" to it. The members of the church are the church itself. That is the whole crux of the matter; that is the very root of the trouble. It is useless to lay the blame for the church's failure upon the ministers, since the ministers compose but a small fraction of the whole body. People are accustomed to look upon the "church" as something apart from themselves; something—they scarcely know what—having the power of God behind it, which should go hither and thither without apparent means of locomotion and right everything that happens to be wrong in the universe. If they make application to some minister and are duly received as members of a congregation, they "belong" to this intangible something. That the power which the church should possess should be in themselves and move them individually to do the will of God on earth never seems to occur to the majority of them, nor are they, with few exceptions, ever taught it. They "go to church" and lead a respectable life and that is about all. How strikingly this exemplifies the words of St. Paul to Timothy (2 Tim., 3, 5), "Having a form of Godliness, but lacking the power thereof."

Consider the thousands of these powerless church members and the significance of the parable of the wheat and tares becomes at once apparent. The wheat represents the true church (people) and the tares the false or nominal church. When once this distinction between the true Christians and the false, nominal Christians is seen, everything becomes clearer; the lack of application of Christian ethics and conduct in everyday life is explained.

When it is realized that only a comparative few out of all the hundreds of thousands of nominal Christians of all denominations really have the spirit of Christ and the power that goes therewith, it is easily seen why Christianity has made so little progress and why it has gradually lost the power it once had, as more and more of the worldly spirit has entered into the church, until now most congregations are dominated more by the desire for costly church edifices and the multiplication of services than by a wish to hasten the coming of the Kingdom of God. And at last, what should have been a congregation of earnest believers animated by the Spirit of God, has become a mere mass of people professing the worship of God with their lips while their hearts are far from Him. This state of things cannot continue. Already the handwriting is appearing on the wall. Either there must be a radical change in the whole

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church or the system of nominal Christianity as at present constituted will fall.

Farm Women's Clubs

CARING FOR MOTHERS

Streamstown U.F.W., near Kitscoty, Alberta, had the pleasure of entertaining Mrs. R. W. Barritt, the provincial secretary, and of hearing her in a couple of addresses, on Saturday, October 27. In the afternoon Mrs. Barritt, in a round table discussion, brought up many points regarding laws for women and children and the matter of food conservation which are now occupying the attention of the women of the Alberta U.F.W. in preparation for the coming annual convention. Mrs. Barritt was the first outside speaker Streamstown local has ever had, and not a member was present but who was imbued with the desire to absorb all the enthusiasm, inspiration and new ideas which Mrs. Barritt could give them concerning the work of the central executive and of the other locals.

Supper was served in the school house, and in the evening a joint meeting was held of the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. at which Mrs. Barritt gave an interesting and instructive address. Mrs. Barritt took the opportunity of appealing to the men in general for their acceptance of their responsibilities in preparation for and in the care of the race. She pointed out that too frequently husbands took infinitely better care of their brood mares than they did of their wives who were the mothers of their children. Too often now-a-days children who are weaklings are born in prairie homes, and their weak condition can be directly traced to the overwork of the mother during pregnancy and in the year following when the mother should surely be conserving her strength for her child. The speaker pointed out that no increase in production of farm products could be justifiable if in so producing the mother was sacrificing her own and her children's rightful measure of health, in keeping up her share of the extra work involved. M. P. McC.

TO ALL SECRETARIES IN DISTRICT 5

Would you please let me know if the ladies of your neighborhood take any interest in G.G. affairs or ever attend your meetings? The W.G.G.A. are particularly desirous that side by side with the men locals there should be the women's sections taking up the numerous branches of women's work. Co-operation is our byword and we cannot have true co-operation unless the women join forces with the men. Now that women have the vote it is of utmost importance that they should meet together to exchange their views, to learn how to speak in public and how to conduct a public meeting.

We are looking to the secretaries and officers of the men's locals to get the women of their district interested in G.G. work. Might I suggest that you call a meeting and invite the ladies and help them to organize a women's section? I feel sure that you will find the women enthusiastic if once they get started.

At present our district has only one separate women's section and a few mixed locals. We were consequently very poorly represented at the annual convention. We want a big change before next year. I am sending you a few copies of our year book, asking you to distribute the same and must beg of you not to let this matter slide, but to let me hear from you as promptly as possible concerning it. Finally, let me assure you that I shall be only too pleased to assist you in any way I can, if you let me know any difficulties you meet with.

I. BOWEN,
Dir., Dist. 5, W.G.G.A.

HEALTH OF SOLDIERS

It was resolved at the last meeting of the Dilke W.G.G.A. to send the enclosed letter from Dr. Seymour to you to see if combined we could not do something to ameliorate the suffering from this dread disease.

E. OSBORNE.
N.B.—Dr. Seymour's letter will be of great interest to our members as a good deal of my correspondence shows. The National Council of Women, with whom the W.G.G.A. is affiliated, is working on the subject. Their year book contains an extensive report. The Social Service Council of Saskatchewan, on which our Mrs. Flatt is an executive member, is also dealing with it. The subject will come up at the annual convention. But our members cannot do too much educational work along these lines. V. McN.

DR. SEYMOUR'S LETTER

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., in which you say that the Women's Grain Growers' Club at Dilke have requested you to write me in reference to the best means of approaching the Dominion government regarding the terrible spread of venereal diseases among our soldiers, many of whom have returned from Europe and have spread it in Canada.

In reply I beg to inform you that this is one of the most serious questions that will have to be dealt with as a result of the war. There is only one other question of anything like the same importance and this is tuberculosis among the soldiers. I would like to say that your club is doing a splendid service in the interests of the people of Canada in taking action with reference to this important question, for the reason that the effects of these diseases are beyond all possible measurement. Some of the leading medical men of Canada have already discussed this question, realizing the full measure of its gravity.

I think the best way to get the matter dealt with would be to have a number of your Grain Growers' Clubs communicate with the minister of militia, pointing out the need of having a thorough medical inspection of soldiers before they return to their homes. This inspection can only be made complete by having applied both the Wasserman test for discovering the existence of syphilis and the complement fixation for gonorrhoea, as well as the tuberculin test for tuberculosis. In the event of any of these diseases being discovered, suitable treatment should be insisted upon, and in the case of tuberculosis an institution, and in the case of syphilis the recognized specific treatment should be given. Fortunately syphilis can be at the present time treated with salvarsan, supplemented by mercury, a real specific treatment by which this awful disease can actually be cured. The importance of having this disease cured will be realized when I call your attention to the fact that not only is it a disease that causes great discomfort to the unfortunate sufferer, but is also transmissible to his offspring. I would strongly suggest that your club include in your campaign the disease of tuberculosis.

It will afford me much pleasure at any time to give you any assistance in the splendid work you are doing.

Your obedient servant,
M. M. SEYMOUR, M.D.,
Commissioner

I regret delay in publishing following list of women speakers at district meetings. The sole arrangements are in the hands of the men district director, and in this country of great distances and slow mail service it is difficult to get a provincial program of this nature published on time. I trust as many delegates and visitors as possible will make an effort to attend.

VIOLET McNAUGHTAN.

Following are the districts, women speakers, place of meeting and opening date:

- No. 3—Mrs. G. E. Noggles, Estevan, November 7.
- No. 2—Mrs. J. McNaughtan, Viceroy, November 6.
- No. 15—Mrs. A. L. Hollis, Shaunavon, November 8.
- No. 14—Mrs. Mitchell or Mrs. Haight, Swift Current, November 13.
- No. 7—Mrs. Frith and Mrs. Flatt, Balcarres, November 15.
- No. 4—Mrs. McNeal, Regina, November 20.
- No. 1—Mrs. T. M. Morgan, Moose Jaw, November 27.
- No. 9—Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. McNaughtan, Yorkton, November 30.
- No. 16—Mrs. I. Taylor or Mrs. Haight, Rosetown, December 4.
- No. 11—Mrs. Blades and Mrs. McNaughtan, Battleford, December 4.
- No. 10—Mrs. Rooke and Mrs. Wallace, Humboldt, December 6.
- No. 6—Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Mynes, Saskatoon, December 11.
- No. 12—Mrs. Gange and Mrs. McNaughtan, Prince Albert, December 13.
- No. 13—Mrs. B. Pratt, Wilkie, December 18.
- No. 8—Mrs. Haight, Regina, December 19.
- No. 5—Mrs. Bowen and Mrs. McNaughtan, Wolseley, December 19.

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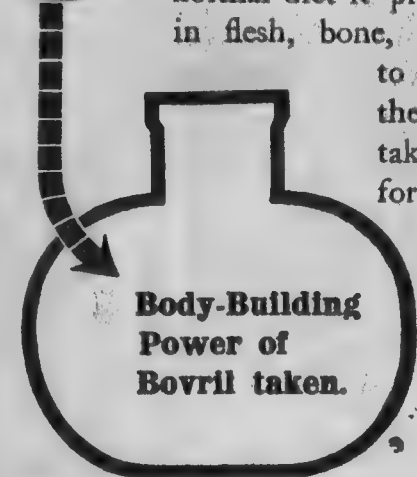
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Serving Sea Foods

I wish more of you might have heard Dr. J. W. Robertson during his visit to the West. Several delegates from the Women Grain Growers and the Home Economics Society, who were in Winnipeg for the Food Conservation convention, had the privilege of hearing him, so many of you will no doubt learn what he had to say through the delegates at your meetings. At any rate he made people realize as no one else has the real necessity for actual conservation of food. He has spent some time at the front learning conditions at first hand and he knows whereof he speaks. He made us see that while it was very desirable that prices should be lower, the main thing was to see that the men at the front and our Allies have enough to keep them from starving. The food situation in Italy is serious now. One of the main things that has saved France from a like fate is the thrift and industry of the French peasant. The young men of France have practically all gone to the war, the old men and the women and children have sowed and harvested the crops, and in most cases have even gleaned the fields that not a scrap of available food stuffs be wasted.

The things that are most needed are white flour, bacon, beef and sugar. When we think of the hardships our boys are enduring at the "front," hardships we cannot even imagine, surely out of our abundance we can find at least partial substitutes for the foods so necessary for shipment overseas. There are many substitutes for both beef and bacon, the space allowed us is small so we will consider only one substitute today, fish. People who have spent their lives inland do not relish sea foods as much as those who have been fortunate enough to live near the source of supply, and this is not to be wondered at. There is all the difference imaginable between a fish just out of the water and one that has travelled half way across a continent. The fish loses its own flavor and acquires others that are not desirable. However, cold storage, fast freights and refrigerator cars are doing much to lessen that difficulty and we are getting fish in the West that is very excellent indeed, and at all times we have our own white fish and lake trout. By buying in fairly large quantities we get most fish cheap. The food value is high, fish being rich in protein. There are hundreds of ways of cooking and serving fish so that there need be no monotony.

Cooking of Fish

Much good fish is spoiled in the cooking. For instance, fish that is boiled hard during the cooking process will be dry and tasteless. Red blooded fish such as salmon, olive fish and mackerel in which the fat is distributed throughout the fish, should not be fried. Salmon, which possesses a higher nutritive value than meat, owing to its fat content, may be cooked in boiling water, though as a rule this is a rather wasteful way of cooking fish, since much of the flavor and some of the food value is lost in the cooking.

Boiled Fish

Wash the fish well, rub with salt and wrap in a cloth. Have a kettle half filled with boiling water to which may be added a little onion, a bay leaf and a teaspoon of salt and vinegar, cover and put fish in water, simmer very gently, allowing ten minutes to each pound. Lift, carefully turn onto a serving platter and garnish with slices of lemon and parsley when you have it. Serve with white sauce. Left over cold boiled fish may be made into cutlets, creamed fish, diviled fish, salad or croquettes.

Baked Fish

Clean the fish well, make a stuffing of one half pint bread crumbs, one tablespoon melted butter, one half teaspoon salt and a dash of pepper. Fill the fish and sew firmly. If you like pork with it, cut gashes in the fish two inches apart and fill with pork. Dust the fish with bread crumbs, add a little melted butter, one-half cup of water and bake, basting frequently. Serve with brown or tomato sauce.

Many of the white blooded fish are more palatable fried than boiled or baked. They may be cooked in any kind of good fat, lard, lard and suet or clean dripping of any kind. They are really much better

fried in oil deep enough to cover them, but oil is expensive and for ordinary use most of us have to make dripping do. Wash the fish and dry carefully. Beat an egg, add a tablespoon of hot water, dip the fish in the egg, then roll in bread crumbs, have the fat hot and as soon as the fish are browned and crisp on the outside, drain on brown paper, dish and serve, garnished with parsley and lemon. I have found that when eggs are scarce rolling the fish in cornmeal or cream of wheat before frying answers the purpose very well.

Fish Cutlets

1 pint of cold boiled fish 1/4 pint milk
1 tablespoon butter 2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon grated onion 1 level teaspoon salt
Yolks 2 eggs Dash of red pepper
A little white pepper

Put the milk over the fire, rub the butter and flour together, add to the milk, stir until smooth and thick and add the yolks. Add the seasoning to the fish. Mix the fish and sauce carefully together and turn out to cool. When cold turn into cutlet shaped croquettes, dip in egg and bread crumbs and fry in hot fat. Omit the eggs and you will have fish croquettes.

Fish Chowder

Cod, haddock, white fish, pike, pickerel, etc., make good chowder. Cut the fish from the bones, cook the head bones and trimmings with a little water to make a stock. Fry out the fat from a quarter pound of salt pork and fry two sliced onions in this, being careful not to burn them. Slice a quart of potatoes, then put the potatoes, fish, pork and onions in alternate layers, in a deep kettle, add a scant teaspoon salt and a little pepper. Strain in the fish stock and add water barely to cover. Simmer for 30 minutes, then turn in two cups rich scalded milk. If desired thick add a little flour mixed with water to the scalded milk.

Creamed Fish

1 pint cold boiled fish 2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour 1 cup milk
Salt and pepper

Pick the fish into large flakes. Mix the butter and flour, add the milk and stir until the boiling point is reached. Season to taste and pour into a bake dish, brown quickly on the top grate of the oven.

Salt Cod in Cream Sauce

Many of the salted and dried fish are very good indeed. They have the advantage of keeping well and may be used in a variety of ways. The following makes an admirable breakfast dish. Served with a border of mashed potatoes or with plain boiled potatoes it makes a nice dinner or supper dish. Pickled beets add the finishing touch.

1/2 lb. salt cod 1 pint milk
2 tablespoons butter 2 tablespoons flour
Yolk 1 egg 1 saltspoon pepper

Wash the cod, cover with cold water and soak over night. Next morning pick it apart, cover with boiling water and bring to the boiling point. Drain and cover with boiling water again. Simmer for 10 minutes, drain again. Put the butter and flour into a saucepan, mix until smooth, add the milk, stir until boiling. Add the codfish, salt and pepper. Add the egg and serve at once.

Codfish Balls

Codfish balls and hot rolls make a combination hard to beat.

1/2 lb. codfish 4 large potatoes
1 tablespoon butter 1 saltspoon pepper
Milk or cream

Boil and mash the potatoes. Pick the codfish apart, scald it, drain, cover with cold water, bring to scalding point again. Do this three times, press it dry and add to the potatoes, add the butter, pepper and enough milk or cream to moisten well. Form into cakes or balls, dip in flour and fry in hot fat until brown.

Casserole of Halibut

2 lbs. cheap cut of halibut 1/2 cup shredded carrots
1 cup tomato juice
4 potatoes, quartered 4 tablespoons melted butter
6 small onions 1/2 cup bread crumbs
2 teaspoons salt Boiling water
1/4 teaspoon pepper

Remove the skin and bone from the fish; boil potatoes for five minutes, then drain and rinse. Brown onions and carrots in the butter. Put a layer of fish in the casserole, then some carrots and onions and a few crumbs; add more fish, vegetables and crumbs, repeating till all is used. Barely cover with the tomato juice

and boiling water. Sprinkle on the seasoning, place the potatoes on top, cover and bake from 45 minutes to an hour in a moderate oven.

Mrs. P. V.

Baked Halibut with Tomato Sauce

2 1/4 lbs. sliced halibut 6 slices onion
6 slices fat salt pork Salt and pepper
Flour 1 can tomato soup

Lay half the salt pork and half the onion on the bottom of a fire-proof dish. Place the halibut over this, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and dredge slightly with flour. Lay the remaining salt pork and onion on this, pour in hot water to the depth of half an inch, and bake till almost tender, about 35 minutes; pour over the soup and finish cooking.

Baked Salmon

1 lb. can salmon 2 tablespoons butter
1 pint milk 1 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper 1 pint fine bread crumbs

Turn salmon into a dish, scald, remove bones, and mince it fine. Scald the milk and add butter and seasonings. Butter a baking-dish, put in a layer of crumbs, then one of fish, alternating till all is used. Pour over the milk, sprinkle on a layer of fine dry bread-crumbs mixed with a little butter or cooking-oil, and bake in a moderate oven till brown. This is an excellent way to make a can of salmon serve several persons.

Mrs. L. E. N.

Baked Finnan Haddie

Put fish in baking pan, cover with water and place on the back of the range where it will heat slowly. Pour off this water, surround with milk and water in equal proportions, put in oven and cook slowly until tender. Drain, pour over one cup milk or cream, add one tablespoon butter, heat and serve.

Sauces

A very ordinary bit of fish may be converted into a tasty dish by the sauce accompanying it. Of course first of all comes white sauce. This admits of many variations.

White Sauce

2 tablespoons butter 1/2 cup milk
1 cup milk 1/4 teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper.

Put butter in saucepan, stir until melted, add the flour mixed with the seasoning, and stir until thoroughly blended. Pour on gradually the milk, stirring until well mixed, smooth and glossy.

Egg Sauce

To white sauce add one hard-boiled egg, chopped.

Maitre d'Hotel Sauce

1/2 cup butter 1/4 teaspoon pepper
1/4 teaspoon salt 1/4 teaspoon lemon juice
1/4 tablespoon chopped parsley

Put butter in a bowl and with a small wooden spoon work until creamy. Add salt, pepper and parsley, then lemon juice very slowly.

Tarter Sauce

1 tablespoon vinegar 1/4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon lemon juice 1/4 teaspoon Worcester sauce
1 cup butter

Mix vinegar, lemon juice, salt and Worcestershire sauce in a small bowl and heat over hot water. Brown the butter and strain into first mixture.

Hollandaise Sauce

1/2 cup butter 1/4 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon lemon juice Yolks 2 eggs
Few grains cayenne
1 cup boiling water

Wash butter and divide into three parts, put one piece in a saucepan with lemon juice and egg yolks, set saucepan in a larger one containing boiling water and stir constantly with a wire whisk. Add second piece of butter and as it thickens third piece. Remove from fire and add salt and cayenne. If left too long over the fire the sauce will separate. If lemon juice is not available add half tablespoon vinegar.

To make Anchovy sauce add Anchovy essence to Hollandaise sauce to taste.

Somerset Sardines

Drain 12 sardines and cook until heated, turning frequently. Arrange on a serving dish and pour over the following. Mix two tablespoons of the sardine oil, one-half tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce, one-half tablespoon vinegar, one teaspoon of lemon juice, one-fourth teaspoon of salt and one-eighth teaspoon of paprika. Heat very hot. Garnish with toast and sections of lemon.

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The Country Cook.



Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



BOYS' AND GIRLS' WAR WORK

I am learning that the boys and girls of the prairies feel that they have a very real share to do in winning the war. The letters I have received so far are splendid and I am proud of the boys and girls of the Young Canada Club. If you have not already done something to help the Allies win the war there are scores of things you can find to do, and when some of the letters are published after the prizes are awarded they will give you many suggestions. I will give you any I know of too. One that I can think of now is just for the boys and girls of Saskatchewan, however. Miss Kate Miles, secretary of the Saskatchewan Red Cross, New Armour Block, Regina, is organizing what she calls Junior Red Cross societies for the boys and girls. If you write to Miss Miles she will tell you all about this work for boys and girls. As I learn of other things I will tell you about them. But don't forget for the contest to tell me what you have already done to help the Allies win the war or what you would like to do.

DIXIE PATTON.

BLUE CROSS FUND

We are going to acknowledge the contributions to The Guide's Blue Cross Fund on the Young Canada Club page instead of with the other patriotic funds of The Guide. Last week Lily Girling's dollar contribution was acknowledged. This week there are several others I am very glad to mention. Always remember, boys and girls, that no contribution is too small, for even a few cents will buy a bandage that may save the life of one of those noble war horses. I am delighted at the response you are making to the fund and know that you will continue to do better as you learn more about the work of the Blue Cross.

Contributions acknowledged—

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Lizzie McLennan | \$0.25 |
| Robert Stewart | .50 |
| Ronald Stewart | .50 |
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| Myrtle Anita Jacobs | 25 |
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DIXIE PATTON.

SPLENDID WORK

Seeing your letter in The Guide about the Blue Cross I thought I would let you know what my little brother and I did for it. We have a Hackney pony. So on July 1, 1916, and on July 1, 1917, we dressed her up with bandages on all her legs and one on her head to represent a wounded horse. I had my riding saddle and my khaki coat and hat on her back. We were both dressed in white with a blue cross on our arms. I had a haversack with a bottle of water and one of embrocations. My little brother carried a set of spare bandages with him.

We led her in a street parade. When we got to the Exhibition Grounds we took off all her bandages and when our time came we again dressed her up to let the people see what is being done by First-Aid for a wounded horse on the battlefield. We then made a collection and in all got over \$40 and gave it to the secretary here. She sent it to London, England. We got back Blue Crosses for what we had done and a letter which said that we were the youngest which had given a demonstration in First-Aid for the wounded horses in Western Canada. So we felt proud of it.

We are two little Scotch boys who came out here four years ago. Our father and grandfather were coachmen so we are well trained in the treatment of horses and know all about them. Last year our ages were, Ronald seven years and myself, Robert, ten years. So we are a year older now. We have a photo of the pony with the dressings on. We had her at the ranchers' fair this year and she won first and second prize. Her name is Robronald Maybelle. I forgot to tell you that after I put the bandages on I gave out my report which was as follows.

"Maybelle, Troop Horse, 5th Canadians, barbed wire wounds on legs, flesh wounds on head."

I was the vet. and Ronald was my assistant. We are sending 50 cents each for the Blue Cross Fund and hope you get lots more. Please send us two of your bandages.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT and RONALD STEWART,
926 Ross Street,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

SKATING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

It was in the winter of 1916 that I had the notion of skating. I was staying in town with one of my friends. I borrowed a pair of skates from a woman, and my sister and my friend with myself went skating. We had a hard time to learn, but at last we did. We stayed in town about a week and then my father came for us. We wanted to buy the skates, but

we could not so we had to go without. When we got home we wanted to skate. We had skates but no shoes so we took a pair of my father's shoes that we could put on the outside of our own.

There was a large pond about half a mile away from our house so every day we went down there. One day the whole family went down there and my father skated and pulled my little sister on a sled. Then my sister skated for awhile, but she fell down and nearly killed herself so that ended the skating.

HAZEL ELLEFSON.

Medicine Hat, Alta.

PRETTY BETTY

I am a little bay pony with a long black tail, a long black mane, a white streak on my nose and a white spot on my forehead. I am three years old. I have a pleasant home. My master and his children are very kind to me. Some of the horses are very mean. One sorrel horse kicks or bites me every time she can. She is very selfish when I get my oats first.

I have very little work to do. I carry the children to school and sometimes herd cattle. I will tell you how I was broke to ride and drive. First my master put the bridle over my head and the bit in my mouth. I didn't like it, so I tried to push it out with my tongue. It was of no use. He then put the saddle on. It was not so bad. When my master got on he seemed heavy on my back. I soon became acquainted with the saddle and bridle.

Next was to drag some vehicle behind me. My master put the heavy harness on me. He hitched me with a quiet old horse. I did not like to be penned up between the traces. I braced outwards, but the traces were strong. Everything is strange to a new horse. I am used to it now. I am so gentle my master trusts me with his children. They hug and pet me, so why should I kick them?

VIOLA LOUISA AYERS,

Sask.

Age 14

SPORTS DAY IN DOO DAD TOWN

This is sports day in Doo Dad Town. But the Doo Dads don't seem to be all enjoying the outing. Even those on the merry-go-round are being bothered by the mischievous little fellows with cockle-burrs. Did you ever see such a lemonade booth before. The Doo Dads are so small that one lemon will serve them for refreshments for the entire day. One little rascal is getting a free drink while the refreshment man is trying to persuade the crowd to come and have a drink of home-made lemonade. Isn't it a pity that that stingy old Doo Dad won't buy his little fellow a glass. See how one old boy got the band in trouble. He tickled the bandman's ear with a straw and the bandman, in pushing him away, poked the triangle player in the eye. And that poor old fellow couldn't be left alone while he had a little snooze. He looks as if he were snoring but there is so much racket going on that he wouldn't disturb anybody. A great many of the Doo Dads are having the time of their life and they will all go home happy.



Our Ottawa Letter

Ontario Surprises Politicians—Draft will not reduce Food Production—Packers' Profits.
(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—The week has witnessed a number of interesting events at the capital. Registration of soldiers under the Military Service Act has come to a close and hearings of the exemption tribunals have commenced. The majority of the cabinet ministers, including the Liberal Unionists from the west, have been here holding important cabinet meetings. Sir Robert Borden has prepared a second election address to the Canadian people. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who commenced the week with the issuance of his manifesto, tonight opened his campaign in Quebec where he was wildly acclaimed. Sir Robert Borden leaves tomorrow for Halifax, where he will open the campaign and where he will doubtless receive a warm welcome.

The western ministers who came back to Ottawa early in the week, and who are now on the eve of returning for the campaign, brought to the government and its friends encouraging reports of the movement to secure the nomination and election of Unionist candidates. Hon. J. A. Calder, who has had this work in hand, in the course of a chat with your correspondent appeared to be reasonably well satisfied that the "get-together" leaven was working satisfactorily in the west. The men from the west on their return to the capital found, however, that matters were not so satisfactory as far as Ontario was concerned. It is frankly admitted that much more difficulty is being experienced in coalescing Conservative and Liberal win-the-war forces in Ontario than elsewhere. Ontario has been a surprise to the politicians. When the Union government was consummated it was generally thought that the party spirit would prove stronger in the Maritime provinces than elsewhere in Canada, but unless the surface indications are wrong the Maritime provinces have taken more readily to the Union government than Ontario. As a matter of fact the situation in the biggest of the English speaking provinces is still so mixed that it is practically impossible to say just what it is. Nomination day will have a clarifying effect in Ontario as well as elsewhere.

The announcement that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be a candidate for Ottawa has excited much interest here. He has stepped into the fight because of the rival aspirations of three French Canadian would-be candidates as he did in 1908. As on that occasion his running mate will be Hal McGiverin, one of Ottawa's most popular figures. The idea prevails here that they will make a strong run. Those who like the spectacular in politics have hoped that Sir Robert Borden would also become a candidate, but this is unlikely. It is felt by wiser heads that the entry of the leader of a Union government into what will be practically a straight party fight would be unwise.

The week has seen the organization of the war committee of the cabinet as well as the reconstruction committee. Both of these bodies are expected to do big things if the Union forces win the fight at the polls. The war committee has already had under consideration important cablegrams from the Imperial government.

Crerar Discusses Farm Labor

The first of the three new members of the government from the west to win public notice as a result of speaking has been Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture and the representative of the farmers of Western Canada. Mr. Crerar's first opportunity to make himself known to the people of the east came in connection with the holding of an important conference this week to advance the cause of greater production. Speaking at a banquet held on Wednesday night Mr. Crerar made the important announcement that men would not be drawn from the farms for overseas service when such action would decrease the output of the farms of the Dominion. Mr. Crerar said in part:

"The need of production to assist the boys at the front is pressing in the extreme. England is engaged in heavy

and arduous work and those that are engaged in that work must be fed. If they are doing work for us at the front we must stand behind them at home, not only financially and by sending reinforcements—but by sending more food as well. It is from this standpoint that I would urge that the serious question be given your earnest thought and undivided attention.

"The shortage of labor and help is perhaps serious and we are all perhaps apprehensive as to how the Military Service Act is going to affect the farming communities. Let me say now that it is not the intention of the government to lessen the agricultural production by taking men that are required for that work. The men needed for farm work will not be taken. The man on the farm today is needed and the government and militia department will see that he remains there.

"There are two or three knotty points and aspects in the question of production. I realize that the view has been expressed that in order to insure the maximum production of hogs the government should give a guarantee of price. For reasons that I cannot give here it would be a difficult matter for the government to do this. Much criticism has also been directed against the various packing houses regarding their monopolies and excessive profits. I will say here that the government will take the matter in hand to regulate the prices between the producer and the consumer and some measures will be introduced to control the packing houses. Personally I would be glad to see definite assurances from the government that prices of hogs might be arranged, graded prices; but as I have said such a move would be impossible. However, I would ask you all to go back to your homes and do all in your power to stimulate production in this line."

The promise made by Mr. Crerar that government action would be taken to prevent too great a spread in the prices paid to the producer and paid by the consumer will probably be made good before this reaches the readers of The Guide, the matter being now under consideration by a sub-committee of the cabinet of which Mr. Crerar is a member.

Premier Borden's Second Manifesto

On the eve of his departure for Halifax to open his campaign, Sir Robert Borden has issued a second manifesto to the Canadian people. In this manifesto Sir Robert urges the reasons for the united support of the Union government by all Canadians irrespective of party. The Military Service Act, he says, is a democratic measure, calling the rich as well as the poor, indeed, bearing more heavily upon the rich in that it is more difficult for a young man to claim exemption on the ground that his labor is needed at home for the support of his relatives. It is eminently fair as between the provinces, and as between those portions of our people who are of different racial origin. If the object in forming a union government was great enough to justify the union and co-operation of political leaders, it is, he says, surely great enough to justify like unity of purpose and endeavor among the electors. Other reasons given why the Union government should be entrusted with power are that it has pledged itself to the extirpation of old abuses and to a wise policy of constructive reform. These measures include the abolition of the patronage evil, the stoppage of wasteful expenditures in unwise duplications of railways and the arrangement made effective for co-operation between public and private railway systems. Wealth would be conserved by the adequate taxation of war profits and increased taxation of incomes. Immigration and colonization would receive careful and continuous attention with a sympathetic regard for labor, "but duty and decency demand," said Sir Robert, "that those who are saving democracy shall

not find democracy a house of privilege or a school of poverty and hardship." In concluding, he said: "The government pledges itself to prosecute the war with ceaseless vigor, to strive for national unity, to administer public departments with economy and efficiency, to devise measures of taxation which will regard social justice and to neglect nothing that may be required to sustain the soldiers on service or to comfort those of their household whom they have left behind."

ARKELL MADE LIVESTOCK COMMISSIONER

At the conference of the representatives of the hog producers of Canada held recently at Ottawa, it was definitely announced that H. Arkell, who for a number of years has been assistant livestock commissioner, and who has been the acting head of the department since the death of John Bright, has been officially gazetted livestock commissioner for Canada. While the appointment has been generally expected for some time, the announcement afforded satisfaction to the many livestock men now at the capital.

The conference had under consideration the proposed campaign for greater hog production. Food Controller Hanna addressed the conference, and made it clear that the guarantee of price was an impossibility at the present. The committee on marketing in its report emphasized their belief in the efficiency of a fixed guaranteed price to stimulate production, but stated that they disclaimed any intention of making such a guarantee a condition of co-operation in the matter. They promised to impress upon the producers the seriousness of the present shortage of food stuffs, and endeavor to imbue each and all with the sense of their duty and responsibility in this connection. The report further stated that an endeavor would be made to induce the producer to rely on the assurances of the food controller and the minister of agriculture that the government would not permit their being exploited by the packing interests, and urged that the government be required to extend its authority to the point of absolute control of packing houses, with power to operate if necessary, also to provide for the necessary extensions of abattoir facilities.

A special recommendation of the committee was as follows: "That the government take over the entire output of screenings, compensating the elevators on a cash basis for services rendered in connection with cleaning the grain; that the factors entering into the determination of the price paid shippers of grain be: (1) the composition of the screenings; (2) the export value of refuse screenings; and (3) the market value of re-cleaned screenings, arrived at on the basis of 75 per cent. of the market value of No. 2 wheat at Fort William. Recommendations were made that screenings be separated into such standard grades as may be necessary to suit the requirements of Canadian dealers."

Urge Exemption of Farmers

Another resolution which was passed unanimously, and practically without discussion, was one on labor. It urged that whereas the supply of farm labor has already been seriously depleted through voluntary enlistment, and that many farm laborers of military age will not claim exemption, immediate action should be taken to exempt automatically bona fide farmers and bona fide farm laborers of military age.

The Guide Post

Continued from Page 3

special care that every advertisement appearing in its pages is signed by trustworthy persons. It is to the interest of advertisers as well as to that of the readers that only reliable firms be allowed to use our columns. Any reader who finds that an advertiser is not living up to his statements will confer a favor, not only on The Guide, but also on reliable advertisers, by sending information of such without delay. Each case of unsatisfactory treatment will be thoroughly investigated.

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The Guide's First Annual Seed Fair was a big success. The quality of the exhibits was fully equal to that of any provincial seed fair in Western Canada. Dr. Jas. Robertson, the father of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, said: "I never saw so many samples of such high-class wheat as you have here. It certainly is a big success and a credit to The Guide."

Seager Wheeler said the winning wheat, that of J. Smith, of Prince Albert, Sask., compared most favorably with the world's championship wheat in 1916. None of the 20 winning wheats tested less than 65 pounds per bushel and many 67 or over. The championship for barley and oats and second for wheat went to R. W. Clark, Speers, Sask. All three provinces were well represented, but Saskatchewan won the best prizes. The scores, method of judging, etc., are all described in this issue. The Guide's new seed distribution scheme is also announced. Read both carefully. It will pay you.

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Co-operation in Russia

Most people would probably be greatly surprised to learn that the Russian co-operative movement celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last year. Russian Co-operation was, in fact, born in 1865. It was a time of great and profound changes in the whole internal life of Russia. After the Crimean war, the Russian Government embarked on a period of important social, political and administrative reforms. Serfdom was abolished, modern procedure in the law courts was introduced, local government was completely re-organized, the press was given more freedom and independence, the educational system of the country was greatly improved, and the army was put on the universal service footing. This period of reform was accompanied by a remarkable upheaval of public spirit, scientific thought, literature and art. Interest in the welfare of the laboring classes, too, was quickened, and the most advanced theories on the subject of labor were freely imported from Western Europe, and boldly advocated throughout the country.

The Co-operative idea found ardent

supporters amongst the progressive thinkers and writers of that time. Two great Russian publicists, N. Tchernishevsky and N. Dobroluboff—practically the first Russian socialists—were successful propagandists of the ideas of Robert Owen and C. Fourier. N. Siber, a prominent professor of political economy, spent much time and effort in advocating co-operative schemes, and in 1869 published a very able pamphlet on the organization of consumers' societies. Many public men expressed their full sympathy with the new movement, and promised to support it in every possible way. These efforts have not been in vain; they have produced some important practical results. In October, 1865, two co-operative societies were simultaneously started in Russia: a consumers' society at Riga, and a credit society in the village of Rogdestvenskoe, in the Kostroma Province. These examples were quickly followed. The consumers' societies, especially, spread in great numbers all over the country. They were established at Reval, Petrograd, Pskov, Pernov, Khar-

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

References:—
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koff, Libau, Mitau, Kursk, Odessa and elsewhere. The oldest of the existing consumers' societies, the Society of the Kinov Works, in the province of Perm, was founded in 1866.

From the first appearance of the co-operative movement the Zemstvo (County Councils) supported it in many ways. In the 'seventies they began to assign special sums for the establishment of co-operative loan and savings societies, and these activities, on a much greater scale, are continued up to the present time. In 1871 the committee for rural loan and savings and industrial associations was founded, in conjunction with the Moscow Agricultural Society, and a branch committee was afterwards opened at Petrograd. Both committees included ardent advocates and supporters of the co-operative movement, and greatly helped the co-operative organizations and their founders with information and advice; they collected statistics and reports, and discussed various questions relating to co-operation. They accordingly play a very important part in the co-operative movement of today.

The Russian co-operators of the 'sixties and 'seventies were full of enthusiasm and idealism and possessed a considerable amount of imagination. It is highly interesting to note that they were so impressed with the idea of the importance of coming into touch with co-operators in other countries that they tried to establish direct business connections with the co-operative organizations abroad. Thus, for instance, in 1872 the Consumers' Society at Kharkoff (Southern Russia) established contact with English co-operators and were selling travelling rugs made in English co-operative mills. Their action was pioneer work on the lines of our present undertaking.

The Period of Depression

Unfortunately, the first successes won by the co-operative movement were of short duration, lasting only for a decade. In the middle of the 'seventies came an unwelcome change. The government, after wavering for a while, embarked definitely on a policy of reaction. The liberal reforms of the 'sixties were "re-examined" and substantially altered in a reactionary direction. The authorities looked with suspicion on the activities of all the independent popular organizations and institutions. They wanted to control everything and everybody. The public spirit of the 'sixties gradually vanished, and with it vanished also the enthusiasm, idealism and energy necessary to keep the new co-operative movement going. The Government, moreover, tried to arrest its further development by administrative measures. According to Russian law, every co-operative society must have special permission from the government before beginning its work. This permission was frequently refused, or postponed for so long that the originators lost patience and courage. Those organizations already in existence had constantly to fight for their lives against the petty administrative chicane, as well as against economic difficulties and obstinate attempts on the part of manufacturers, traders, etc., to obtain control of the societies. As a matter of fact, many societies were destroyed, many were "captured" by heads of capitalist firms or by railway managers. It is no wonder that under such circumstances the progress of the co-operative movement was slow.

Even the publication of the "model rules" issued by the government in

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1897, which entitled the new societies adopting these rules to a somewhat shorter procedure in obtaining official recognition, did not infuse fresh life into the movement. The period of depression lasted for about thirty years, and at the beginning of the present century co-operation in Russia still showed but a moderate measure of success. About 1,000 consumers' societies had between them some 250,000 members; about 1,500 agricultural credit societies counted some 500,000. The movement was scattered all over the country, not yet having begun to centralize. Such was the net result of forty years' of development.

Better Times and Greater Successes

The year 1905 may be regarded as the turning point in the whole history of Russian Co-operation. Two causes contributed chiefly to this effect. The first and most important was the great popular movement of this year, which gave the country the beginnings of a constitutional system of government. We have already seen that Russian Co-operation always kept pace with the various developments of internal politics; in times of liberal influences it showed good and steady progress, in times of reaction an evident decline. It was not that the Russian co-operative movement was attached to any particular party. As a matter of fact it always was, and remains to this day, neutral in a political sense, though it has in the nature of things, a tendency towards broad democratic ideas. It was simply that every turn of domestic policy altered the legal and material as well as the spiritual conditions of its existence, and it was natural enough that the great upheaval which Russia underwent in 1905 should give a strong impetus to the growth of the co-operative movement. The second reason for the enormous successes achieved by Russian Co-operation during the next ten years can be found in the promulgation of the Act of 1904, which made it easier to open new credit societies, and in the establishment of a special Government Department for promoting small credit, chiefly for agricultural purposes.

The new successes of the Russian co-operative movement which mark the period of 1905-1916, surpassed the most optimistic expectations of its leaders and supporters. To give an idea of the changes brought about by the last decade it is sufficient to quote a few figures. Agricultural credit societies are the backbone of Russian Co-operation. Their development is well illustrated by the following figures:—

| | Jan. 1, 1905 | Jan. 1, 1916 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| No. of Societies | 1,434 | 15,454 |
| Membership | 564,000 | 10,084,000 |
| Turnover (million £) | 6.4 | 81.6 |

The number of societies has increased

Continued on Page 45

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, November 12, 1917)

A gain in oats prices of three cents per bushel for contract grades and one-half cent more for lower grades was made during the week. Friday's and Saturday's markets displayed the greatest strength, with a lot of strong buying of futures and a keen demand for cash oats of all grades. The real source of this demand was not definitely known, but the heaviest purchases looked like government business. The advance in price brought a lot of oats onto the market. During the week the U.S. government report on corn showed a big percentage of low grades, and the report was differently construed as bullish or bearish. Meanwhile the movement of corn to the markets is very slow, and big premiums are paid for any that arrives, as much as 70 cents per bushel being paid over December shipment values.

The barley market has been quite dull and prices a little lower. Offerings are fairly liberal and receipts averaging over 40 cars per day. Prices in the American markets have been considerably lower recently and have affected our market to some extent.

Flax shows a gain of 10 1/2 cents for the week, and a very large premium for delivery during this month. This is bringing out a lot of flax as shown by daily car receipts.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 12 | Year Ago |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Oats— | | | | | | | |
| Nov. 69 | 69 | 68 | 69 | 71 | 73 | 68 | |
| Dec. 65 | 66 | 65 | 66 | 68 | 71 | 65 | |
| Flax— | | | | | | | |
| Nov. 314 | 316 | 309 | 314 | 317 | 323 | 307 | 273 |
| Dec. 293 | 295 | 288 | 294 | 296 | 297 | 288 | 272 |

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

| Fort William, Nov. 12, 1917.— | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Wheat | |
| | This Year | Last Year |
| 1 hard | 97,946 20 | 15,513 30 |
| 1 Nor. | 2,835,528 30 | 1,289,883 20 |
| 2 Nor. | 1,486,771 40 | 2,452,536 00 |
| 3 Nor. | 947,025 00 | 2,769,993 20 |
| No. 4 | 600,604 40 | 1,669,162 50 |
| Others | 1,220,236 70 | 4,089,389 20 |

SHIPMENTS

| | 1917—Lake | 1916—Lake |
|--------|--------------|--------------|
| Wheat | 4,338,172.30 | 8,196,202.40 |
| Oats | 202,516.24 | 556,569.27 |
| Barley | 313,641.10 | 137,584.00 |
| Flax | 192,789.32 | 28,849.04 |
| Wheat | 108,690.10 | 234,814.30 |
| Oats | 344,132.31 | 223,391.10 |
| Barley | 62,642.24 | 30,501.08 |
| Flax | 45.50 | 3,376.20 |

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

| | Wheat | Oats | Barley |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Week ending Nov. 9, 1917— | | | |
| Ft. William and Ft. Arthur Ter. | 7,188,113 | 4,497,615 | 1,009,088 |
| In East. Can. Tera. | 11,021,942 | 860,415 | 748,145 |
| Total | 18,210,055 | 5,358,130 | 1,057,213 |
| In American Tera. | 5,152,992 | 863,000 | 349,128 |

LIVESTOCK

| | Winnipeg Nov. 10 | Year ago | Toronto Nov. 7 | Calgary Nov. 10 | Chicago Nov. 8 | St. Paul Nov. 6 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Cattle | | | | | | |
| Choice steers | 8 00-10 25 | 6 25-7 25 | 9 00-12 00 | 8 50-9 15 | 10 00-12 50 | 12 50-15 50 |
| Best butcher steers | 8 25-9 50 | 6 25-6 75 | 9 00-11 00 | 8 50-9 15 | 11 00-16 00 | 9 50-12 50 |
| Fair to good butcher steers | 5 50-8 25 | 5 00-6 00 | 7 25-9 00 | 7 00-8 50 | 8 75-10 75 | 6 50-9 50 |
| Good to choice fat cows | 7 00-8 25 | 5 50-6 00 | 8 00-8 75 | 7 25-7 75 | 8 75-10 50 | 6 50-8 25 |
| Medium to good cows | 6 50-8 25 | 4 75-5 25 | 7 00-7 50 | 6 50-7 25 | 7 00-8 75 | 5 75-6 50 |
| Common cows | 6 50-8 50 | 4 00-4 50 | 5 50-6 50 | 5 50-6 50 | 5 55-7 00 | 5 00-5 50 |
| Canners | 4 00-5 50 | 3 00-3 75 | 4 75-5 25 | 3 00-5 50 | 5 00-5 50 | 4 50-5 00 |
| Good to choice heifers | 8 00-8 75 | 6 00-6 35 | 9 50-10 75 | 7 25-7 75 | 9 00-12 50 | 7 00-8 50 |
| Fair to good heifers | 7 00-7 75 | 5 00-5 75 | 7 50-9 50 | 6 00-7 00 | 6 00-9 50 | 5 75-6 75 |
| Best oxen | 7 50-8 00 | 5 40-6 00 | 6 50-8 50 | 6 00-6 50 | 8 50-10 50 | 6 50-7 00 |
| Best butcher bulls | 6 50-7 25 | 5 25-5 75 | 8 00-8 50 | 6 00-6 50 | 6 00-7 50 | 4 75-6 50 |
| Common to bologna bulls | 5 50-6 75 | 4 00-5 00 | 5 50-7 00 | 5 00-6 00 | 8 00-11 50 | 7 50-8 50 |
| Fair to good feeder steers | 8 00-9 00 | 5 00-6 25 | 8 00-9 00 | 7 00-9 00 | 6 50-10 00 | 6 50-7 50 |
| Fair to good stocker steers | 5 50-7 00 | 5 00-6 25 | 7 50-8 75 | 7 00-8 00 | | |
| Best milkers and springers (each) | \$75-\$90 | \$65-\$85 | \$90-\$125 | \$75-\$90 | | |
| Fair milkers and springers (each) | \$50-\$85 | \$45-\$55 | \$65-\$85 | \$70-\$75 | | |
| Hogs | | | | | | |
| Choice hogs, fed and watered | 15 75 | \$10 25 | 17 00 | 16 00 | 15 75-16 50 | 15 75-16 25 |
| Light hogs | 13 00 | 9 00 | | | 15 50-16 25 | |
| Heavy hogs | 11 00-11 50 | 7 00 | | | 15 00-15 40 | |
| Stags | 8 00-10 00 | 5 50 | | | 16 00-17 10 | |
| Sheep and Lambs | | | | | | |
| Choice lambs | 10 00-17 00 | 9 50-10 25 | 15 75-16 35 | 9 00-12 75 | 13 00-16 40 | 12 00-16 00 |
| Best killing sheep | 8 00-12 00 | 7 00-8 75 | 7 50-14 00 | 10 50-13 00 | 7 00-13 00 | 7 00-14 00 |

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from November 6 to November 12 inclusive

| | 1* | 2* | 3* | 4 | 5 | 6 | Feed | Ti 1 | Ti 2 | Ti 3 | 2CW | 3CW | Ex 1 | Fd 1 | Fd 2 | 3CW | 4CW | Feed | 1 NW | 2CW |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|
| Nov. 6 | 221 | 218 | 215 | 208 | 196 | 187 | 180 | 215 | 212 | 207 | 69 | 66 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 121 | 114 | 105 | 318 | 311 |
| 7 | 221 | 218 | 215 | 208 | 196 | 187 | 178 | 215 | 212 | 207 | 69 | 66 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 121 | 114 | 105 | 320 | 313 |
| 8 | 221 | 218 | 215 | 208 | 196 | 187 | ... | 215 | 212 | 207 | 68 | 66 | 66 | 64 | 61 | 120 | 114 | 105 | 313 | 306 |
| 9 | 221 | 218 | 215 | 208 | 196 | 187 | ... | 215 | 212 | 207 | 69 | 66 | 67 | 65 | 63 | ... | ... | 105 | 318 | 311 |
| 10 | 221 | 218 | 215 | 208 | 196 | 187 | ... | 215 | 212 | 207 | 71 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 65 | 119 | 114 | 105 | 321 | 314 |
| 12 | 221 | 218 | 215 | 208 | 196 | 187 | ... | 215 | 212 | 207 | 73 | 70 | 70 | 69 | 66 | 120 | 114 | 107 | 325 | 320 |
| Week ago | 221 | 218 | 215 | 208 | 196 | 187 | 180 | 215 | 212 | 207 | 68 | 65 | 65 | 63 | 61 | 120 | 114 | 107 | 311 | 304 |
| Year ago | 201 | 196 | 191 | 175 | 163 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 | 66 | 66 | 65 | 65 | 110 | ... | ... | 273 | 270 |

United Kingdom in the years 1912 to 1916 were as follows:—

| | Wheat Qrs. | Oats Qrs. |
|------|------------|------------|
| 1912 | 7,175,288 | 20,600,079 |
| 1913 | 7,087,050 | 20,660,279 |
| 1914 | 7,804,041 | 20,663,537 |
| 1915 | 9,239,355 | 22,308,395 |
| 1916 | 7,471,884 | 21,333,782 |

The average prices per imperial quarter of British wheat and oats as returned under the Corn Returns Act, 1882, for the seven months beginning on the first day of September, 1912, to 1917 were as follows:—

| | Wheat Qrs. | Oats Qrs. |
|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1912-13 | 31s 5d | 19s 9d |
| 1913-14 | 31s 0d | 18s 3d |
| 1914-15 | 45s 8d | 26s 9d |
| 1915-16 | 52s 9d | 30s 3d |
| 1916-17 | 71s 4d | 42s 0d |

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, November 10

OATS—Strong general demand. No. 3 white closed at 59 1/2 to 60 1/2; No. 4 white oats at 57 1/2 to 60 1/2. Receipts today 83 cars, last year 75 cars. Shipments today 89 cars, last year 99 cars. Chicago receipts today 190 cars, last year 204 cars.

RYE—Good demand and general. Montana buying rye here. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.70 to \$1.77. Receipts today 44 cars, last year 64 cars. Shipments today 13 cars, last year 28 cars. Chicago receipts today 12 cars.

BARLEY—Slow and satisfactory as a whole. Prices closed at 98c to \$1.27. Receipts today 67 cars, last year 134 cars. Shipments today 79 cars, last year 100 cars. Chicago receipts today 102 cars.

FLAXSEED—Quiet. 4 to 6c over November for choice. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.36 1/2 to \$3.38 1/2; on spot and to arrive 3c less. Receipts today 35 cars, last year 58 cars. Shipments today 12 cars, last year 19 cars. Linseed oil shipments totaled 124,345 lbs.; oil cake and meal shipments, 322,415 lbs.

CORN CROP IN U.S.A.

Corn crop of the seven surplus states is estimated at 1,844,000,000 bushels, or 486,000,000 bushels in excess of last year, and 12,000,000 bushels more than the record yield of 1912. On a quality basis the crop is 354,000,000 more than last year. Farm reserves of corn November 1 were 50,740,000 bushels, or two per cent. of the 1916 crop, the smallest since 1902, when they were 28,930,000 bushels, or 1.9 per cent. of the crop. Last year's reserves were 87,908,000 bushels, or 2.9 per cent. of the 1915 crop, and five-year average is 100,523,000 bushels.

The Livestock Markets

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Nov. 10.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows:—Cattle, 9,900; calves, 498; sheep and lambs, 935; hogs, 3,371.

The run of cattle still continues heavy in spite of the embargo which was declared a week ago. This was lifted on Tuesday. Prices still remain steady on the real choice stuff with perhaps a shade easier feeling on the lower grade kinds. Heifers of good quality around 700 to 800 lbs. weight are in good demand. The calf market holds the same as previous week.

Lambs are a little lower, selling at 14 to 14 1/2c. for the good kind. A good demand for sheep at around 12c.

A stronger tendency showed up this week on the hog market which closed at \$15.75.

CALGARY

Calgary, Nov. 10.—The United Grain Growers Limited report this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 426; cattle, 4,334; hogs, 1,522; sheep, 1,158. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 531; cattle, 3,319; hogs, 1,432; sheep, 425.

With a lighter run of cattle the market showed a decided improvement. The demand for all classes of cattle was strong and active and prices were fully 25c. higher, especially on the medium killing steers. We sold a few steers at \$9.15-\$9.60.

| Country Produce | Winnipeg Nov. 10 | Year ago | Calgary Nov. 2 |
|--|------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Butter (per lb.) | | | |
| No. 1 dairy | 40c | 35c | 40c |
| Eggs (per doz.) | | | |
| New laid | 45c | 40c | 40c |
| Potatoes | | | |
| In sacks, per bushel | 85c-90c | 65c | 75c |
| Milk and Cream | | | |
| Sweet cream per lb. fat | 50c | 45c | ... |
| Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat) | 44c | 40c | ... |
| Live Poultry | | | |
| Fowl (Yearlings) | 12c | 11c | 13c-14c |
| Spring Chickens | 15c | 14c | 15c-17c |
| Ducks | 15c | 13c | 14c-15c |
| Turkeys | 20c | 19c | 20c-25c |
| Geese | 12c | ... | 14c-15c |
| Hay (per ton) | | | |
| No. 1 Timothy | ... | \$15 | \$17 |
| No. 1 Midland | ... | \$14-\$20 | \$10 |
| No. 9 Upland | ... | \$12 | \$13-\$15 |

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, November 10, were:—

| Cash Grain | Winnipeg | Minneapolis |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 Nor. wheat | \$2.21 | Prices set |
| 2 Nor. wheat | 2.18 | Prices set |
| No. 3 wheat | 2.15 | Prices set |
| 3 white oats | 68 1/2 | \$0.591-\$0.604 |
| Barley | 1.05-1.19 1/4 | 98 - 1.27 |
| Flax, No. 1 | 3.21 | 3.38 1/2 |

Wheat futures are dropped

and \$8.75 with the bulk of the medium weight steers selling from \$8.10 to \$8.40. Choice heavy cows brought from \$7.25 to \$7.75 and medium cows \$6.50 to \$7.25. There was a considerable quantity of stock cattle on the market and the demand was fairly good. The new government freight rates by which they assume the freight on car lots of heifers under two years old has stimulated the demand, and nearly everything in this line was picked up at good prices. The continued demand for choice heavy feeders is keeping the market up on this class, but light two year old steers seem a little slow to move, especially if off colored and showing poor breeding. Top price on cattle a year ago \$7.25.

The hog market continued to rise steadily all week. We sold Wednesday's hogs at \$15.50 with the benefit of the freight and \$15.80 was bid on Thursday. The bulk of the week's hogs were, however, sold at \$16.25 on Friday. The spring hogs are apparently beginning to arrive, but the prospects are for continued light receipts and we do not anticipate any material reduction in price for next week. Top price on hogs a year ago \$10.00.

With very few fat sheep arriving for sale the prices on all classes of mutton continue firm. We quote choice lambs \$13.50, wethers \$12.50 to \$13.00 and fat ewes \$10.50 to \$11.00.

SETS TENTATIVE PRICE ON HOGS

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the United States Food Administration meat division, late last Saturday issued the following statement relative to the prices of hogs:—

"The main purposes of the Food Administration as to hogs are four: To see that the producer at all times can count on a fair price for his hogs so that it will be profitable to him; to see that the farmer increases the number of hogs bred; to limit the profit of the packer and the middleman and to eliminate speculation.

We shall establish rigid control of the packer. Fair prices to the farmer for his hogs, we believe, will be brought about by the full control which the Food Administration has over the buying of the Allies, our army and navy, the Red Cross, the Belgian Relief and the neutrals, which together constitute a considerable factor in the market.

The first step is to stop the sudden break in prices paid for hogs at the central markets. These prices must become stable so that the farmer knows where he stands and will feel justified in increasing hogs for next winter. The prices, so far as we can effect them, will not go below a minimum of about \$15.50 per hundred weight for the average of the packers' droves on the Chicago market until further notice.

We have had, and shall have, the advice of a board composed of practical hog growers and experts. That board advises that the best yardstick to measure the cost of production of the hog is the cost of corn. That board further advises that the ratio of corn price to hog price on the average over a series of years has been about twelve to one (or a little less). In the past, when the ratio has gone lower than twelve to one, the stock of hogs in the country has decreased. When it was higher than twelve, the hogs have increased. That board has given its judgment that to bring the stock of hogs back to normal under present conditions the ratio should be about thirteen to one. Therefore, as to the hog market next spring, we will try to stabilize the price so that the farmer can count on getting for each 100 lbs. of hog ready for market, thirteen times the average cost per bushel of the corn fed into the hogs.

Let there be no misunderstanding of this statement. It is not a guarantee backed by money. It is not a promise by the packers. It is a statement of the intention and policy of the Food Administration, which means to do justice to the farmer."

SHEEP SALE AT BRANDON

The sheep sale at Brandon, October 24, was the most successful ever held. Prices were high, but well sustained by a broad demand. The highest individual prices were paid for Oxford, but the broadest demand was for Shropshires. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, sold an Oxford ram lamb to Thos. Jasper, Harding, for \$105, and one to Andrew Wilson, Spy Creek, Sask., for \$80. The Brandon Experimental Farm sold another shearing of the same breed to Geo. Jones, Kenton, for \$91, and one to John Gray, Morthach, Sask., for \$80. W. J. Young, Griswold, sold a Shropshire shearing ram to M. E. Hartny, Waskada, for \$80. J. D. McGregor sold a Suffolk ram lamb to F. T. Griffin, Winnipeg, for \$75, and one to I. J. Bell, Ilay, Alta., for \$76. Geo. Gordon sold 10 Oxford grade ewe lambs to R. C. Brass, Homeward, for \$192.50. R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, sold five Oxford shearlings to J. R. Hartney for \$127.50. Eighteen Oxford rams averaged \$37.60. Five Leicester rams averaged \$27.60. Fifteen Suffolk ram lambs averaged \$44.60, a remarkably good standing.

RECORDS BROKEN AT CALGARY

The auction sale of sheep held by the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association at Calgary on October 31 was undoubtedly the most successful sheep sale yet held in Western Canada, and again provided the object lesson that quality reaps its just reward.

Geo. Walters, of Delacour, made a new record by selling a shearing Oxford ram for \$250 to Fred Cowman, of Cremona. Mr. Walters also sold a grade ewe for \$25 and five grade ewes for \$28.50 each.

A. G. Stewart, of Stettler, sold one shearing and 10 Suffolk ram lambs for \$346, an average of \$77. His highest priced lamb was purchased by W. D. McLennan, Airdrie, for \$112.

H. S. Currie, of Castor, sold five Oxford rams for \$399, four of them averaging \$88.75; one of

these was sold to the Western Stock Ranches, Cluny, for \$125.
The Western Stock Ranches Ltd. sold an excellent lot of 100 high grade Oxford ewes at an average of \$18.40.

The Cattle and Swine Sale

The sale of dairy cattle was disappointing, but the swine sale proved to be satisfactory, especially the sale of Berkshires. The highest priced hog was a Berkshire boar, purchased by T. C. Milne, of Claresholm, for \$111 from W. D. McLennan. The Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat, sold 12 Berkshire boars at an average price of \$12.58.

| Breed | No. | Value | Average |
|-----------------|-----|-----------|---------|
| Holstein | 13 | \$1280.00 | \$98.50 |
| Dairy Shorthorn | 1 | 125.00 | 125.00 |

Total 14 \$1405.00 \$100.35

| Breed | No. | Value | Average |
|--------------|-----|----------|---------|
| Duroc-Jersey | 18 | \$468.00 | \$26.00 |
| Berkshires | 32 | 1480.00 | 46.60 |
| Poland China | 1 | 30.00 | 30.00 |

Total 51 \$1958.00 \$38.40

The following shows the prices secured:

| Breed | No. | Value | Average |
|-------------------|-----|-----------|---------|
| Shropshire Ewes | 64 | \$1720.00 | \$26.85 |
| Oxford Ewes | 36 | 1125.00 | 31.25 |
| Grade Ewes | 27 | 482.50 | 17.85 |
| Grade Oxford Ewes | 100 | 1841.25 | 18.40 |
| Suffolk Ewes | 2 | 90.00 | 45.00 |

Total 229 \$5258.75 \$22.95

| Breed | No. | Value | Average |
|-----------------|-----|-----------|---------|
| Shropshire Rams | 75 | \$2215.00 | \$29.50 |
| Suffolk Rams | 14 | 1008.00 | 72.00 |
| Oxford Rams | 35 | 1765.00 | 50.50 |
| Southdown Rams | 1 | 20.00 | 20.00 |

Total 123 \$5008.00 \$40.70

Grand Total 352 10266.75 29.16

SHEEP AND SWINE SALE AT EDMONTON

The sheep and swine sale, held November 2, was the most successful yet conducted. There were a very large number of contributors from all over Alberta. A. B. Campbell, Edmonton, sold a Shropshire ram for \$100 to G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, and the Western Stock Ranches, Cluny, bought an Oxford ram for \$115 from G. R. Ball, West Salisbury. Grade ewes went high. A. J. Boyce, North Edmonton, bought four at \$25.50 each. The following figures give the totals and averages:

| Breed | No. | Price | Average |
|------------|-----|-----------|---------|
| Shropshire | 13 | \$ 698.00 | \$53.70 |
| Oxford | 16 | 1035.00 | 64.70 |

| Breed | No. | Price | Average |
|------------|-----|---------|---------|
| Shropshire | 6 | 154.00 | 25.67 |
| Oxford | 21 | 1113.00 | 53.00 |
| Hampshire | 3 | 95.00 | 31.67 |
| Grade | 25 | 446.00 | 17.84 |

Total 84 \$3541.00 \$32.87

| Breed | No. | Price | Average |
|--------------|-----|----------|---------|
| Duroc-Jersey | 3 | \$100.00 | \$33.33 |
| Berkshire | 8 | 379.00 | 47.38 |

Total 11 \$479.00 \$43.55

| Breed | No. | Price | Average |
|-----------|-----|----------|---------|
| Yorkshire | 1 | \$ 50.00 | \$50.00 |
| Duroc | 3 | 118.00 | 39.33 |
| Berkshire | 6 | 287.00 | 47.83 |

Total 10 \$455.00 \$45.50

| Breed | No. | Price | Average |
|--------------|-----|----------|---------|
| Duroc-Jersey | 3 | \$100.00 | \$33.33 |
| Berkshire | 8 | 379.00 | 47.38 |

Total 11 \$479.00 \$43.55

| Breed | No. | Price | Average |
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Co-operation in Russia

Continued from Page 44

ten-fold, the membership nearly twenty-fold, and the turnover nearly fourteen-fold, this marvellous development being the work of only eleven years. At present the co-operative societies are spread throughout the country, from Archangel to the Caucasus, and from the Baltic Provinces to Eastern Siberia. Their chief centres, however, are to be found in districts of Central, Southern and Northern Russia.

Successes, not so great, but still notable, have been achieved during the last ten years by the consumers' societies. We have already seen that their number, at the beginning of this century, was about a thousand, with a membership of some 250,000. On January 1, 1914, the total number of consumers' societies amounted to 10,080, with a membership of 1,459,000. The annual turnover of all these organizations reached £30,000,000, their net profit £1,000,000.

It was practically during the last decade that the co-operative organizations for agricultural produce grew up, which now occupy a distinguished place in the Russian co-operative world. In this connection the Siberian Creamery Associations, "the pride of Russian co-operation"—to use the popular expression one frequently hears amongst Russian co-operators—must be especially mentioned. In 1905 the number of creamery associations was very small, and their productive capacity rather limited; in 1915 there was 2,000 co-operative creamery associations with a total membership of 300,000, and an annual turnover of £6,000,000.

Another important branch of productive co-operation is formed by the societies of tar makers, situated chiefly in the northern part of European Russia (in the provinces of Archangel, Vologda, Nijni Novgorod, etc.). In 1905 they hardly existed, but in 1915 the number of tar makers' societies amounted to 1,000. During recent years there have also been founded many co-operative organizations of flax growers, of tricot makers, and other producers. The total number of the various productive societies reaches at present about 4,000.

We omit particulars concerning the less important organizations of the Russian co-operative world. It is sufficient, in summing up, to say that Russia has now 40,000 local co-operative societies, numbering more than 12,000,000, their members representing, if we include their families, nearly one-third of the total population of Russia.

Towards Centralisation

Simultaneously with the rapid development of the movement, there was a growing tendency towards centralization. Here Russian co-operators had to overcome great difficulties of a legal and administrative nature. The government, suspicious in its attitude towards co-operation, tried as usual to prevent the union of local societies into bigger combinations. The formation of co-operative unions was, of course, not altogether forbidden, but to obtain a Ministerial permission to establish such a union was a long and complicated process. Co-operative congresses and conferences underwent similar difficulties.

Step by step, however, the co-operative movement extended the right of combination. In 1898 the Moscow Union of Consumers' Societies was established as the first co-operative union in Russia, and in 1901 the Berdiansk Union of Credit Societies was opened as the first union of Agricultural Credit Societies. These were followed by others, among them the Union of the Siberian Creamery Associations, which at present embraces about 1,200 co-operative societies of that kind. In 1908 the first Russian Co-operative Congress was allowed to be held in Moscow, in 1913 the second Co-operative Congress took place at Kiev. In 1912 the Moscow Narodny (People's) Bank was established as the central financial institution of the Russian co-operative movement.

Under the pressure of war conditions the Government has abandoned its former policy towards co-operative associations, and allowed the formation of co-operative unions. The result of this

step was really remarkable. During last year alone the number of such unions increased from 12 to 76, and it still continues to increase. One of the most important steps towards the centralization of the Russian co-operative movement was a conference of 36 District Unions of Consumers' Societies held in June, 1915, at Moscow, with a view to reorganizing the Moscow Union of Consumers' Societies, to which 1,747 societies are now affiliated, on the lines of a co-operative wholesale society, embracing the whole of Russia. The Conference agreed to this plan, and all the necessary measures to put it in effect are now in preparation. Recent reports from Russia show also that during the last two years central associations of flax growers and tar makers have been formed, and that other central unions of a similar kind are on the way to commence business shortly.

Much work has been done in the Russian co-operative movement during the past decade, much work still remains to be done in the years to come. This tremendous work has not been in vain; it has brought forth fruit that ought to give Russian co-operators moral satisfaction and a fresh impetus to further efforts. We have many reasons to believe that before long the problem of centralization—the most urgent problem of the Russian co-operative movement today—will be definitely solved, and that its efficiency and strength will thus be greatly increased.—M. Maisky in the International Co-operative Bulletin.

Saskatchewan Section

(Additional)

THE NEW AGRICULTURE

This is an address by Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture for the U.S.A., delivered at the great conference of bankers and farmers recently held in the United States.

Barring hunting and fishing, farming is perhaps the oldest of vocations. Certainly it is the most vital of vocations. Yet from the dawn of history to within the memory of men living, farming as an art made comparatively little progress. There are Americans alive today who have cut wheat with the sickle, a tool that was of immemorial antiquity when Ruth gleaned in the fields of Beaz. There are men in Illinois still, I dare say, who won't admit that you can grow alfalfa successfully in the cornbelt. The old agriculture has been with us a long while, and it will take us a long time to shake ourselves wholly free from its habits and traditions, but in our day we have at last begun to break its bonds. The new agriculture has been a long time coming, but it's on the march now.

By the new agriculture I don't mean merely agronomy—the science of growing big crops. I mean not only that, but the whole science of agriculture—farm management and farm economics and the other things that enter into that composite science which is now in a fair way to make the art of farming something altogether different from anything that the husbandman of this world knew or dreamed of in the generations that went before the one now passing.

County Agent System Explained

The new Smith-Lever Act provides for a sort of deputy secretary of agriculture for every county in this country and will eventually make available nearly \$10,000,000 per year for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge throughout America, and we have the fundamental machinery necessary for making straight the path of the new agriculture.

It is difficult to overestimate the sweeping significance of the provisions of the Smith-Lever law. It serves to bring the department of agriculture in actual personal touch with the farmers of the country. The county agent is designed to give the farmer practical advice on his individual problems, an expert to be called upon, like the family doctor, to diagnose difficulties and prescribe remedies. If the county agent comes across any problem which he himself is not competent to solve, he will call in for consultation experts from the state agricultural college or experiment station, and if the problem still proves puzzling, he may make further appeal to the experts of the federal department. Thus the highest agricultural skill and knowledge

of the country is to be made available and placed at the disposition of the poorest farmer in the most remote region of the union. It is the most far-reaching university extension campaign the world has ever seen. It is agricultural learning democratized, made practical and given to the farmers in the country without money and without price.

All this machinery for the furthering of the new agriculture has been devised and fabricated, but it remains to devise ways and means for properly oiling the machine. That means rural credits—for without money you can't get the wheels going. I believe that the farmers of this country need better credit as badly as they need agricultural and economic science. We are talking more and better livestock to the farmers, but it takes money to buy boars and brood-sows and pure bred bulls. A ninety-day credit is of no use at all to the farmer who wants to change his system from grain to livestock.

Rural Credits as an Oiler

We have indeed made a good beginning looking to rural credits in the provisions of the Federal Reserve Bank Act, which gives the farmer a considerable extension of credit, but this is only a beginning, and it is imperative that we go forward along this line. One of the greatest difficulties the farmer has to deal with is the fact that our banking system has been built up with a view to satisfying the financial needs of urban communities, with little or no special provision for the needs of the agricultural interests of the country. I think that I am altogether safe in saying that we shall remedy this condition in the very near future.

Given the official machinery for pushing the new agriculture and credit to make its progress easy, it will remain for the farmers themselves to do the rest. It is for them, and especially for the young farmers in the agricultural colleges, to co-operate with the state authorities and the department of agriculture in pushing this great work if they are to see it achieve the highest success. For without the earnest co-operation of those concerned there can be no real success in any line of human endeavor which touches the welfare of the people at large. The new agriculture can advance only where it is wanted—it cannot anticipate its welcome. It's up to the farmers themselves to see that the welcome is given in the same spirit in which the offer of co-operation for the advancement of agriculture is tendered.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

There are seven of the respected leaders of the Grain Growers nominated as independent candidates for the next Dominion election which will be held shortly, who have agreed to support the Canadian Council of Agriculture Platform, and I notice that six of these are nominated by the people of Manitoba.

Where such men as Messrs. Maharg, Henders, McKenzie, Woods and others take this stand, it should be apparent to the rest of our members that this is a step in the right direction. It seems to be apparent to the electors of Manitoba, but what of the electors of Saskatchewan? The electors of the Moose Jaw constituency see the need, but what of the rest? The election may be here soon, but it is not yet too late.

To my mind our governments will continue to be under the control of the monied interests until our people awaken and use the franchise intelligently, as is their right in a democratic country. To do this it is not only necessary to turn out on election day and vote for one candidate or another, but of far greater importance is it that each elector should do his part to nominate the candidates. Everyone has a right to go to a meeting or convention and endeavor to have the man and the principles he believes in nominated and endorsed. If we fail to do this our votes on election day are of little avail.

A certain number of electors have a right to go to the nomination and nominate their candidate, no matter how many other candidates are already in the field. It is everyone's duty to himself, his neighbor and his country to see that the right man is nominated as a candidate for their constituency.

H. C. FLEMING.

Tate, Sask.

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

FOREST HOME FARM—PRESENT OFFERING: Clydesdale mares and fillies; seven Short-horn bulls; Yorkshire sows, both sexes; sixteen Oxford Down rams; B. P. Rock cockerels and pullets. A splendid lot of stuff at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 42tf

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING 3 years, \$500. Aberdeen-Angus bulls, \$125 and \$150. Yorkshire boars and sows. White Wyandotte cockerels, \$1.50. P. Hay, Lintrathen, Man. 45-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD RAM lambs of exhibition stock. Also Toulouse geese. For particulars, phone or write T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 45-6

FOR SALE—SPAN IMPORTED SHIRE MARES in foal. Berkshire boars and sows. Shropshire rams. Car of Western ewes. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 23tf

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23tf

REGISTERED AYRESHIRE AND SHETLANDS. Young stock for sale. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 46-8

HORSES

FOR SALE AT WORK HORSE PRICES—TWO registered Percheron mares, age 3 and 6, both in foal. Mac. Tannahill, Liberty, Sask. 46-3

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 23tf

McOPA PERCHERONS OF ALL AGES. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 45-8

CATTLE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWENTY REGISTERED Jersey cattle. Heavy milkers, rich in butter fat. Apply, D. Smith, Gladstone, Man. 39tf

JOHN SIM, SUNNY BRAE STOCK FARM, Grenfell, Sask. breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. A number of splendid young bulls at reasonable prices for immediate sale. 45-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-Angus bull and heifer calves of choicest breeding. D. Paterson, Berton, Man. 41-8

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULL and heifer calves, choicely bred. C. E. Gabrielson, Rosthern, Man. 45-2

FOR SALE—5 YOUNG PURE BRED HERFORD bulls. Overcrowded reason for selling. S. J. Gray, Avonhurst P.O., Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus bull calves. Emal Anderson, Box 98, Dubuc, Sask. 45-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED POLLED bull. Joseph L. King, Prince, Sask. 45-2

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED- em of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale. 43-4

SWINE

BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC- Jerseys, the money makers, from our prize winning herd. Have new blood for breeders. Bred sows later. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 44-4

BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, ALL AGES, for sale. At Medicine Hat Exhibition with 8 entries I won 8 first prizes. For particulars and prices apply to J. A. Johnston, Woolcheater, Alberta. 45-3

FOR SALE AT SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM— March farrowed pure bred Duroc-Jerseys, both sexes; also August and September pigs. Springs, \$30. Falls, \$10. J. E. Andrews, Quill Lake, Sask. 46-3

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS—BOARS FIT for service; also young pigs, six weeks old. Thos. W. Milne, Riverbrae Farm, Mekiwin, Manitoba. 45-3

HAMPSHIRES—MAY FARROWED REGIS- tered Hampshire boars and gilts for sale of excellent quality. David V. Hunkle, Estlin, Sask. 44-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED TAMWORTH boar, rising two years old, good breeder; also young registered Tamworth pigs. P. E. Cooper, Tugsske, Sask. 46-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, 19 months old, good breeder. Nat. Bowen, Retlaw, Alta. 45-2

REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOARS, FAR- rowed April, select stock. Apply Dunster, Blucher, Sask. 45-5

POLAND CHINAS—A CHOICE LOT, LARGE type, May farrow at \$35.00 each. C. W. Ames, Eyebrow, Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE, FIVE months old. E. W. McConnell, Fairview Stock Farm, Hamiota, Man. 45-2

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS FOR SERVICE AND young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 44-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 44-3

BUY THEM—DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 45-2

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1,000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE WITH or without lambs. Registered Suffolk, Oxford, Lincoln, Leicester and Shropshire rams for sale. Also registered Shropshire ewes and lambs. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 37tf

MR. JAKES, OF CASTOR, ALTA., OFFERS at the forthcoming Alberta Winter Fair, Calgary, a pure bred registered Suffolk ram lamb for the best carcass of a Suffolk cross-bred lamb or wether, provided there are at least three entries.

REGISTERED OXFORDS FOR SALE—NINE yearling rams, some ram lambs, 20 ewes. C. Morton, Innes, Sask. 45-3

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SIX WOLF HOUNDS FOR SALE, THREE males, three females, six months old. H. Greenfield, Tugsske, Sask. 45-2

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SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WEST- ern rye. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

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RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS, COCK- erels \$3.00; pullets \$2.00. Bred from prize stock. Full brothers and sisters to stock worth \$25.00 per bird. Just what you want to improve your stock. D. J. McDonald, 703 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. 43-4

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—HIGH- class cockerels for sale at \$1.50 each. Albert Middleton, Keystown, Sask. 45-4

FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, bred from good laying strain, \$2.00 each. John Dykeman, Benito, Man. 45-3

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS, choice birds, \$1.75 each, for quick sale. C. W. Ames, Eyebrow, Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. R. Small, Beaver, Manitoba. 43-3

FOR SALE—PURE BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, \$5.00 each; pair, \$9.00. Bronze turkey toms, \$6.00. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alta. 46-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Unrelated matings. Mrs. A. D. Naimith, Wawanesa, Man. 46-6

PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE. Mrs. D. McCauley, Drinkwater, Sask. 45-2

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A 15-30 GAS PULL RUMELY ENGINE AND 28-44 separator and five plow engine gang. In good shape. For sale cheap. Apply Box 17, Kirriemuir, Alta. 45-2

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WANTED—GOOD SECOND HAND HAY press, horse power preferred. W. B. Fryberger Wilcox, Sask. 46-2

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WANTED—MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAM- ily to work on farm by an aged couple without children. J. C. Hunt, Kinuso, Alta. 45-2

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169 ACRE MARYLAND FARM, \$5,000. CORN, wheat, alfalfa, fruit, berries, vegetables, poultry, beef and milk are money-makers here. 115 acres level, productive, stone free, machine worked tillage. Estimated wood and timber marketed to pay for farm. 115 fruit trees; 2-story house, barn, stable, granary, corn barn, poultry house. Owner making quick change includes if taken now 3 horses, 2 cows, heifer, 2 hogs, mower, riding plow, harrow, cultivators, grain binder, grain drill, wagon, carriage, harnesses, hand tools, 200 bushels corn, 50 bushels wheat, 25 bushels buckwheat, 10 baskets white potatoes, 10 baskets sweet potatoes, 10 bushels cow peas, hay, straw and fodder. \$5,000 takes all; easy terms. You would enjoy the long, cool summers and short, mild, nearly snow free winters here on Maryland's eastern shore; cement roads. Westerners moved here thick. Warm fall weather till Christmas. Come and see. Details page 30, Strout's Catalogue; copy mailed free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 3201, 150 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.

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Have you noticed the up-to-the-minute practical articles on Poultry Subjects appearing now in every issue of The Guide? From now on the Poultry Department will be a regular weekly feature of this paper. These articles are commanding for poultry classified advertisers in The Guide a wider market than ever before. The Guide's present lead among poultry classified advertisers is shown by the figures for the amount of poultry classified advertising carried in the three leading farm papers of Western Canada. For the twelve months ending May 31 last the figures were as follows:

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A classified advertisement in The Guide's Farmers' Market Place is the first step to successful marketing of your pure bred poultry. Try an Ad. on Cockerels now.—Then watch the orders flow.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, 200 ACRES under cultivation, 50 summerfallowed, siding adjoining; half mile from one of the best schools in Manitoba, mile from church; active G.G. Assn., Home Economics and Co-operative Societies; good buildings on each quarter. Price \$9,000. For terms apply Box 7, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

WHETHER YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL a farm, it will pay you to let us know your requirements. We are in a position to offer you the most efficient service of any Western agency. Let us prove it. Dominion Farm Exchange, 815 Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 45tf

OKANAGAN VALLEY—160 ACRES, VERY productive, fine situation; small house, barn; water piped on, no irrigation required; Armstrong 4 miles, school 1½. \$39.00 per acre, easy terms. Drawer 5, Enderby, B.C. 44-3

FOR ALBERTA WHEAT AND STOCK FARMS, write us. A wheat farm, 320 acres, fair improvements, 200 broke, 190 ready for 1918. Price \$31 per acre; \$2200 cash. Hiteau & Hower, 204 6th Ave. W., Calgary. 45-4

A FEW GOOD IMPROVED FARMS TO RENT, Waddington & Cronk, Auctioneers, Alameda Sask. 44-7

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 46-2

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OUR NEW PRICE LIST, DATED JULY, 1917, covering illustrated catalog, is now ready. It will pay you to get our prices on mixed lots of lumber, shingles, doors, windows, etc. A. B. Chubing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 35tf

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

FOR SALE—CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS. Robert Brewer, Imrie, Alta. 46-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

EXCHANGE—FOR PERCHERON OR CLYDE- dale stallion, must be good weight, sound and young. My share clear title business lot in central portion city of Prince Albert for which I paid \$825 in 1915; 1917 taxes paid. J. A. Blakeman, Virden, Man.

NEEDLES, REPAIRS, FOR ALL MAKES machines. Dominion Sewing Machine Co. (Accessory Dept.), 300 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

COAL—SCREENED LUMP, BEST COAL FOR stove and furnace. Prompt shipment. Apply. Tofield Coal Co. Ltd., Tofield, Alta. 43tf

WANTED—CARLOAD OF GOOD FEED OATS. Send sample and price to Thos. Bottema, Highworth, Sask. 44-3

BUY YOUR O T OF TOWN SUPPLIES WITH Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

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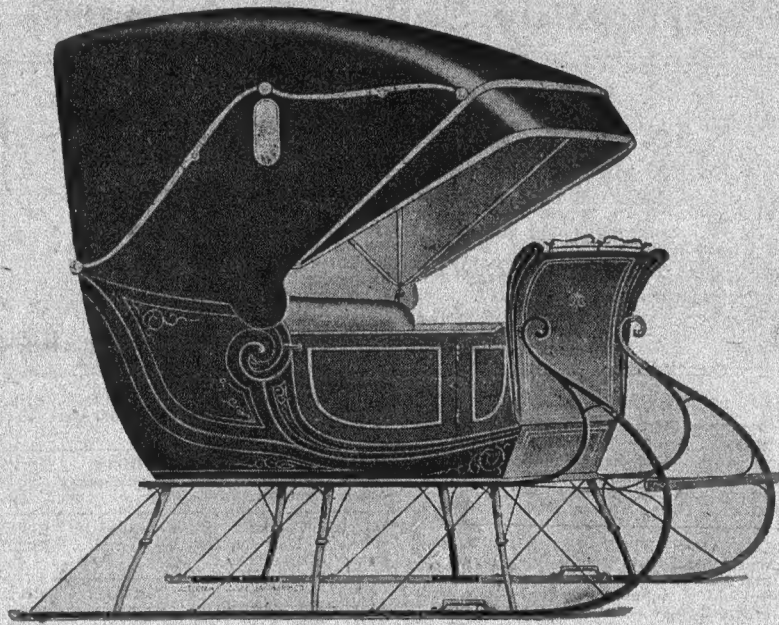
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There's Strength and Beauty in U.G.G. Cutters

The cutter shown above—U.G.G. No. V. 78A—may be termed the standard cutter for Western Canada. Not the highest priced cutter, nor by any means the cheapest, but the cutter that is built expressly for the work it will have to do and the weather it must face here in the west, and that will hold its shape and stylish finish for many years.

The gearing on these Portland cutters is constructed entirely of hickory and fitted with steel shoeing. Care has been taken to see that every point where there will be any strain, has been well braced with reinforcing irons. The whole gear is painted an attractive green.

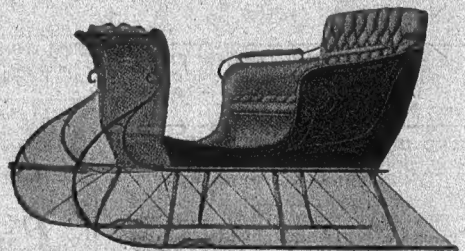
The body has a maple frame and basswood panels. Three-ply wood is used in the back and dash of these Portlands. This construction, well strengthened with metal, shows quality in every line. The finish is pleasingly designed and painted black with the trimmings in nickel and black. Regular two bar shifting style cutter shafts are supplied.

The seat in this cutter has been designed for roomy comfort. The high cushion is 32 inches wide and covered with serviceable cloth which will stand an extra amount of hard wear. The back stands 23 inches and the side panels 9 inches above the seat: both are

nicely padded and covered with the same substantial cloth as the seat.

The steel side doors, extra handy in sloppy or stormy weather, are hinged like an automobile door. See the big blizzard top in the illustration—doesn't it suggest a cosy trip? All in all, this is a cutter you will feel proud to own.

Prices: No. V. 78A, complete with steel doors, storm top, and shafts, weight 365 lbs., Winnipeg, \$69.00; Regina, \$71.00; Calgary, \$72.00. No. V. 77A (shown in small illustration) exactly the same cutter as V. 78A, with shafts, but without storm top and side doors, weight 280 lbs., Winnipeg, \$43.50; Regina, \$45.00; Calgary, \$46.00. Cutters take three times 1st class freight rate.



G.G.G.
Nov. 14

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